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USSR Report

CONSUMER GOODS AND DOMESTIC TRADE

No. 56



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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

LITHUANIAN MEAT, MILK PRODUCTION CONSIDERED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Lithuanian SSR: "Intensifying the Production of Milk and Meat"]

[Text] In September pasturing conditions were still favorable, enabling many rayons and enterprises to improve their indicators for milk production. During that month milk yield in the republic's enterprises comprised 281 kilograms of milk per cow, which is 8 kilograms more than during the past year. The transitional period was well organized in the enterprises of Akmyanskiy, Shakyayskiy, Klaypedskiy and Plungeskiy rayons, where milk yield per cow was 18-49 kilograms higher this September than last. However, it is intolerable that in some rayons milk yield has dropped.

Not enough attention is given to questions of milk production during the transitional period. Livestock facilities are not prepared for winter early enough and cows are placed into livestock yards late. With the arrival of cold weather the Virvichyay, imeni Zhvirblis and Vileykishkyay kolkhozes of Shirvintskiy Rayon were behind schedule in putting their cows in sheds overnight. In the Vichyunay Sovkhoz and the Shir Vinta Kolkhoz cows received insufficient amounts of feed. Similar instances have been observed in the Nauyyas Givyanimas and Taribine Zhyame kolkhozes and the Ringuva and Bubyay sovkhoses of Shyaulyayskiy Rayon. As a result of such mismanagement daily milk yield decreased by 1.1-1.3 kilograms in the last 2 weeks in the enterprises of Utenskiy, Alitusskiy, Ignalichskiy and Tel'shyayskiy rayons.

The current period is one of great responsibility for workers on dairy farms. It is essential to take all measures to increase milk yield as compared with last year. Already today it is necessary to organize the feeding of livestock according to stall upkeep methods. It is important to achieve order and good work organization on every farm and to introduce group feeding of cows from the very first day.

There is still some grass in the pastures. For this reason it is important to coordinate pasturing cows with feeding them in stalls.

In a number of rayons not enough attention was given to maintaining the productivity of cows and to increasing the number in the herd. This applies first to the enterprises of Yurbarkskiy, Moletskiy, Klaypedskiy, Utenskiy and

On Production and Plan Fulfillment for Milk Procurement
as of 1 October 1982

Rayon	Sold to the state by enterprises of all categories, % of		Sold by enterprises of the public sector		Average milk yield	Cows available compared to last year, %
	Plan	Last year	Sold to state, % of milk yield	Total compared to last year		
Total for the republic	102	104	83	2,377 +8	100.4	
Pakruoyskiy	107	111	82	2,383 +91	101	
Kaunasskiy	107	108	86	2,851 +90	101	
Pasval'skiy	105	109	84	2,680 +66	100	
Kedaynskiy	102	107	84	2,485 +65	101	
Ionishkiy	102	105	83	2,425 +35	101	
Kapsukskiy	101	105	85	2,809 +37	100	
Panevezhskiy	101	100.3	82	2,389 -38	101	
Radvilishkiy	100.7	109	81	2,517 +79	101	
Birzhayskiy	99.9	103	81	2,342 -48	100	
Shyaul'yayskiy	99.5	104	82	2,384 +15	100	
Vilkavishkiy	99.2	98	84	2,446 -56	100	
Shakyayskiy	99	102	84	2,440 + 7	100	
Results for economic group I	102	105	83	2,509 +26	101	
Akmyanskiy	109	114	84	2,285 +152	101	
Kretingskiy	106	105	83	2,411 +32	101	
Prenayskiy	104	106	85	2,633 +35	101	
Ionavskiy	103	108	84	2,254 +92	100	
Kupishkiy	100.9	104	82	2,359 -33	101	
Ukmergskiy	100	103	81	2,300 +40	100	
Raseynskiy	99.3	104	83	2,208 +19	100	
Shilutskiy	99	104	86	2,351 -57	101	
Yurbarkskiy	96	102	80	2,082 -56	98	
Klaypedskiy	94	100	87	2,289 -31	100	
Results for economic group II	100.3	104	84	2,309 + 9	100	
Kayshyadorskiy	107	105	86	2,564 +19	100	
Lazdiyskiy	106	109	80	2,384 +40	100	
Skuodasskiy	104	103	83	2,485 - 5	102	
Plungeskiy	101	104	82	2,305 +20	101	
Alituskiy	100	105	82	2,311 - 8	100	
Rokishkiy	99.8	101	82	2,270 -33	100	
Anikshchyayskiy	99.4	103	83	2,226 -44	101	
Kel'meskiy	99.3	103	80	2,234 - 2	100	
Taugarskiy	98	104	82	2,153 -52	101	
Mazheykskiy	98	102	79	2,111 -20	100	

On Production and Plan Fulfillment for Milk Procurement
as of 1 October 1982 (con't)

Rayon	Sold to the state by enterprises of all categories, % of		Sold by enterprises of the public sector			
	Plan	Last year	Average milk yield		Cows available	
			Sold to state, % of milk yield	Total compared to last year	compared to last year, %	
Results for economic group III	101	104	82	2,301	- 9	101
Varenskiy	108	109	83	2,577	- 7	102
Trakayskiy	107	108	85	2,330	+ 5	101
Shal'chininksiy	107	108	83	2,257	--	101
Vil'nyusskiy	104	106	84	2,352	+18	100
Utenskiy	103	101	85	2,377	-55	99
Shilal'skiy	102	105	83	2,213	-35	99
Tel'shyayskiy	102	105	82	2,158	+33	101
Zarasayskiy	102	102	84	2,173	-50	100
Shirvintsiy	101	104	84	2,127	-44	100
Shvenchyenskiy	100.1	102	82	2,129	-78	100
Ignalinskiy	100.9	103	79	2,218	-25	100
Moletski	99	102	79	2,174	-30	98
Results for economic group IV	103	104	83	2,256	-19	100

On the Sale of Livestock to the State
as of 1 October 1982

Rayon	Sold to the state by enterprises of all categories, %		Sold by enterprises from the public sector						
	of plan	of last year	Average		Average wt.		Sold to		Hogs, Category I, %
			daily wt.		of sold		state		
			gain		cattle		Cattle		
			Cattle	Hogs	Calves	Hogs	with		
				Kg	-compared	Kg	bonus	for	
					to last			increased	
					year			wt., %	
In republic as a whole	96	101	523	385	385	-13	95	73	37
Ionishkskiy	110	116	595	399	403	+ 3	92	83	34
Shyaulyayskiy	108	96	583	362	390	-15	88	78	35
Kedaynskiy	100	103	632	429	415	- 4	96	86	43
Panevezhskiy	97	105	476	462	371	-27	99	68	26
Pakruoyskiy	96	115	513	337	388	- 6	88	76	45
Pasval'skiy	94	103	549	504	377	-10	92	65	36
Vilkavishkskiy	94	93	612	360	377	-19	90	73	41
Radvilishkskiy	93	101	568	434	384	-10	99	74	29
Birzhayskiy	93	88	401	426	350	-31	94	56	26
Kaunasskiy	92	98	616	430	426	--	98	88	32
Kapsukskiy	91	99	635	424	421	-5	95	90	40
Shakyayskiy	90	94	520	324	385	-7	90	71	49
Results for economic group I	96	101	555	404	391	-11	94	76	35
Ionavskiy	114	108	414	403	428	-5	93	95	49
Akmyanskiy	106	113	577	401	420	+14	104	84	25
Kretingskiy	98	102	591	376	401	-11	89	82	55
Prenayskiy	97	102	553	373	398	-1	89	81	43
Shilutskiy	95	102	504	456	377	-24	101	70	32
Ukmergskiy	94	98	461	339	402	-4	91	79	68
Kupishkskiy	94	93	433	359	382	+2	88	71	29
Yurbarkskiy	93	100	436	418	362	-4	101	63	30
Raseynskiy	92	97	423	320	373	-19	90	68	47
Klaypedskiy	91	95	503	319	395	-20	92	80	58
Results for economic group II	96	100	482	375	390	-10	94	76	42

On the Sale of Livestock to the State
as of 1 October 1982 (con't)

Rayon	Sold to the state by enterprises of all categories, %		Sold by enterprises from the public sector						
	of plan	of last year	Average daily wt. gain		Average wt. of sold cattle		Hogs Kg	Sold to state	
			Cattle	Hogs	Calves Kg.	± compared to last year		Cattle with bonus for increased wt., %	Hogs I, %
Kel'meskiy	108	108	563	425	374	-14	95	64	42
Mazheykskiy	99	117	556	379	392	-11	93	75	40
Alitusskiy	98	105	445	316	387	- 4	87	78	42
Lazdiyskiy	97	109	662	350	386	-11	94	81	38
Rokishkskiy	96	99	603	347	377	- 6	90	72	36
Kayshyadorskiy	95	104	544	333	414	+ 4	102	88	34
Plungeskiy	94	101	565	359	397	-16	97	75	59
Skuodasskiy	94	100	424	298	394	-16	94	76	59
Tauragskiy	90	102	490	393	356	-29	93	54	46
Anikshchyayskiy	88	94	500	319	364	-18	86	66	35
Results for economic									
group III	96	102	534	350	383	-12	92	73	43
Shilal'skiy	104	102	471	425	358	-26	98	60	39
Shirvintskiy	103	109	457	491	360	-15	108	58	11
Utenskiy	101	102	530	367	379	-23	90	65	35
Shal'chininkskiy	100	105	472	362	369	-18	94	72	34
Vil'nyusskiy	99.5	103	484	457	383	-4	105	80	23
Zarasayskiy	99	100	527	364	398	-10	95	79	29
Shvenchyenskiy	98	98	389	441	359	-29	107	65	16
Varenskiy	96	107	603	435	373	-18	104	76	26
Trakayskiy	96	99	540	445	395	- 4	102	82	25
Ignalinskiy	94	96	470	306	361	-30	85	61	36
Moletskiy	92	101	509	356	361	-38	86	60	33
Tel'shyayskiy	87	94	522	322	385	-16	97	69	55
Results for economic									
group IV	98	101	486	395	374	-19	98	69	29

Shilal'skiy rayons. Each rayon and enterprise must have the planned number of animals in its herd.

The indicators for meat production intensity are unsatisfactory for the first three quarters of this year. Total weight gain for livestock and poultry was 3 percent less this year than for the same period last year, and in Ignalinskiy, Moletskiy and Vilkavishskiy rayons weight gain was 11-13 percent smaller. Daily weight gain for large-horned cattle being fattened was only 523 grams, and in Shvenchenskiy Rayon it was only 389 grams. Low weight gain was also characteristic of Birzhayskiy, Ionavskiy, Raseynskiy, and Skudastskiy rayons. During the third quarter the situation improved somewhat, but in comparison with last year weight gain was 26 grams less. A decrease in the intensiveness of fattening large-horned cattle resulted in a decrease in its procurement weight. The weight of calves sold to the state over a period of 9 months comprised 385 kilograms, which is 13 kilograms less than last year. Calves with a very low weight were delivered by Birzhayskiy (350 kilograms), Tauragskiy (356 kilograms), Shilal'skiy (358 kilograms) and Shvenchyenskiy (359 kilograms) rayons.

The fattening of hogs was not sufficiently intensive and daily weight gain comprised only 385 grams, which is 11 grams less than last year. The smallest weight gain was achieved in Skudasskiy, Ignalinskiy, Alituskiy, Anikshchyayskiy and Klaypedskiy rayons (less than 320 grams).

During this winter period it is essential to radically improve the intensification of meat production. Each enterprise and farm must carefully analyze the existing situation, plan and implement specific measures in order to achieve a higher daily weight gain for livestock that is being raised and fattened. Indicators must be significantly higher than those for last winter. Livestock should be carefully grouped according to weight and feeding should be organized from this. Livestock that is not gaining weight well should be sold for meat and livestock that is gaining weight well should be fed intensively until the intended weight has been reached. Although there are more concentrates this year mixed silage, grass meal, root crops and food wastes should be utilized to feed hogs.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

MORE SPARE PARTS FOR AUTOMOBILES NECESSARY

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian. 30 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by V. Yepifantsev and M. Retniv: "When the Machine Grows Old..."]

[Text] A special exhibit "Everything for the Automobile Fancier" is now open at the Ukrainian SSR VDNKh [Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR]. Without going into detail let us say that republic industry is not very extensively represented there. On the stands and behind the glass one sees articles whose production was mastered long ago and which are sold in the stores. Dozens of other plants producing consumer goods could substantially enrich the range of goods available to the automobile fancier, however.

The visitors remain a long time near the latest models of brightly painted motor vehicles from the Moscow AZLK [Motor Vehicle Plant imeni Lenin Komsomol] and the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant. After looking their fill, however, those visitors who already have automobiles return to the thought that their Moskvich or Zhiguli automobiles are no longer very new. They therefore move over to the display stands of the "Ukravtotekhhobsluzhivaniye" association to learn what new things await them in the field of servicing and repair of automobiles.

This association includes dozens of enterprises, most of which (15) are under the "Kiyevoblavtotekhhobsluzhivaniye." We have already written, a year ago, about the achievements and deficiencies in the performance of technical maintenance stations of the capital oblast. It would therefore be interesting to take another look now at certain STO [technical maintenance stations], in order to see what changes have taken place during this time. There are now around 75,000 automobiles in personal use in Kiev alone. When we add to this a significant number of transit vehicles and those arriving for maintenance from the oblast rayons, we end up with a fairly large figure. Kiev's technical maintenance stations are not capable of accepting and giving assistance to such a large number of automobile fanciers. At best their services can be enjoyed by half of the automobile fanciers, while the rest are forced to turn to "private parties" for help. Not only was the shortage in spare parts not eliminated this past year, it actually grew. Because of this STOs frequently refuse to accept automobiles. The "private party" has fewer problems. Who knows where he gets them, but he frequently has many of the items which are in short supply.

Recently even the technical maintenance stations have begun accepting automobiles and individual assemblies for repair with parts provided by the customer. But where are they to be obtained? Since demand creates supply, the "black market" is constantly growing.

It would be incorrect to think that the absence of spare parts affects only the automobile fanciers. To a considerable degree the shortage determines such indices as the repairman's labor productivity and the fulfillment of state plans. Not having a full workload, skilled specialists are leaving the job, creating personnel turnover. And the repair quality suffers as a result.

We need to specially discuss technological matters. Most stations are still accepting engine repairs. But this work requires not only good skill, but also technical equipment of a high level. While STO-3 has these things, the same cannot be said, for example, of STO-2. This is why, in our opinion, engine repair work should be concentrated in one place—at STO-3 in this case. The team at that station has set up an engine shop, which was not called for in the construction plan. A machine section has been placed into operation there, where the main preparatory work for engine overhauls is performed--boring and grinding of the cylinder block, grinding of the crank journals and the machining of parts.

We should add, however, that the engine shop is very crowded. There is no ventilation and no proper facilities for testing the warmed-up engine after it has been repaired. The bench for the running-in tests is old and absolutely does not measure up to modern requirements. For these reasons no running-in or testing of the engines is performed after they have been repaired, and such an engine, you will agree, is no more than half-finished.

We had a reason for comparing this station with station No 2. The engines of Zaporozhets vehicles are repaired there, as we know, most of which belong to disabled war veterans. With no possibility of testing the engine following repair work, the motor mechanics reinstall it in the vehicle and hope for the best. And testing the engine on the road frequently results in a great deal of trouble for the disabled individual, who is incapable of repairing anything himself.

At STO-2 in a cramped and dark annex to the engine shop there is a primitive stand for cold running-in testing, but it is not used and stands there only as a diversion.

All of these facts indicate the need to create a single center for the quality repair of all brands of engines. It is possible that this would also make it easier to provide the repairmen with at least the minimum of required parts, since the same people would be in charge of everything.

As we make certain summations, let us say that some progress has been achieved over past years in the servicing of automobiles, but the progress has been insignificant compared with what was expected by the station workers themselves and their clients from the transfer of the entire automobile technical servicing system to the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry.

Unfortunately, the spare parts supply system has still not been put into order. Cases have become more frequent in which the manufacturing plants deliver their products to the trade system with faulty work and other defects, which cannot always be corrected locally. Should the automobile showrooms really be expected to correct plant defects? And in so many cases the automobiles cannot be sold because of this, and there is unproductive correspondence between the trade organizations and the plants. This results in attempts to sell defective automobiles. We know of a case in which the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate refused to register a new automobile because it was found to be technically defective.

But let us not place all of the blame upon the plants. The presale preparation of automobiles is frequently performed with extensive violations, a fact pointed out by the Ukrainian SSR Gosstandart [State Committee for Standards]. Automobiles are sold without first being washed and dried, and it is difficult for the purchaser to detect hidden defects in the paint job. The running gear, brakes and clutches are not tested with the vehicle moving, and the customer sometimes has to go to automotive centers for help the very next day. Such a meager quantity of gasoline is put into new automobiles that they sometimes barely make it outside the gates, although the showroom is supposed to provide enough gasoline for the vehicle to travel 30 kilometers.

We have a reason for talking about these shortcomings. The editors receive numerous letters containing complaints about violations of instructions on the presale preparation of automobiles. Furthermore, automobile trade is now also one of the functions of the automobile technical servicing system.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

STATUS OF VOLOGDA OBLAST CONSUMER GOODS SECTOR REVIEWED

Moscow FINANSY SSSR in Russian No 12, Dec 82 pp 57-60

[Article by V. Ya. Alekseyev, deputy chief of the Finance Administration of the Vologda Oblispolkom--chief of the state revenues department: "For the Good of the Cause"]

[Text] In Vologda Oblast consumer goods are produced by hundreds of large and small enterprises and organizations. In the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan their output increased 22.6 percent, including a 1.6-fold increase for the production of durable consumer goods and housewares. The increase in the volume of production was mainly achieved by expanding existing capacities, by furnishing new equipment to enterprises, and by introducing progressive manufacturing processes. During the 10th Five-Year Plan alone consumer goods worth 2.8 billion rubles were produced, including an output of 924 million rubles by light industry, 1.4 billion rubles for the food industry, and 440 million rubles worth of durable consumer goods and housewares. The relative share of their output in the total volume of industrial output in the oblast reached 18.5 percent.

The assortment of goods is being constantly renewed and their quality improved at the oblast's enterprises. This work has been well-organized at the Vologda "Snezhinka" Lace Association of RSFSR Minmestprom [Ministry of Local Industry], in the "Progress" Furniture Association of USSR Minlesbumprom [Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry], at the Krasavino Flax Combine of RSFSR Mintekstil'prom [Ministry of Textile Industry], the Vologda Garment Factory of RSFSR Minlegprom [Ministry of Light Industry], and the Vologda Stitching and Embroidery Factory of the oblispolkom's local industry administration. In 1981 16 enterprises and associations produced 284 articles classified in the superior-quality category.

The association "Snezhinka" delivered to the trade sector 41 percent of all its output bearing the state Quality Emblem; and this percentage was 53 percent for "Progress," 32 percent for the Cherepovets affiliate of the Leningrad association "Rassvet" of RSFSR Minlegprom, and 10.4 percent for the Krasavino Flax Combine. Articles manufactured by these enterprises are in great demand both within the oblast and also outside it. And there are quite a few other enterprises whose products are not getting stale on store shelves. They include products from the "Krasnyy Tkach" (Red Weaver) Factory of RSFSR Minmestprom, the Vologda Stitching and Embroidery Factory, etc.

The program for production of consumer goods gives a large role to enterprises of heavy industry. The oblast's largest enterprise--the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant of USSR Minchermet [Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy]--is producing more than 36 million rubles worth of steel enamelware, and the furniture association "Progress" of USSR Minlesbumprom is producing 32.7 million rubles worth of furniture.

Our oblast is wooded. The accessibility of the raw material provides the preconditions for increasing the volume of production of the simplest everyday household goods from wood. Local party and soviet authorities are paying particular attention to this question. The oblispolkom has assigned enterprises specific targets for the output of wood products in the 11th Five-Year Plan: cutting boards, shovel handles, rolling pins, wood shovels, mailboxes, etc. Recently certain of these goods were in short supply, but now the oblast's population has been supplied with them, and they are being shipped outside it.

Use of local raw materials and production waste represents an important potential for increasing the output of goods for the public. In the 10th Five-Year Plan the output of such goods rose 33 percent. In the 11th Five-Year Plan enterprises under local jurisdiction alone are to produce 4.6 million rubles of products from local materials (not including wood) and 6.6 million rubles worth from production waste.

An effort is being made in the oblast to expand the cottage industry; retired people and the disabled are being enlisted to produce consumer goods. In the Vologda "Snezhinka" Lace Association, for example, 6,057 out of the 6,420 workers work at home; they are producing 67.7 percent of the entire output. Plans call for increasing the number of homeworkers to 1,300 at enterprises of the oblispolkom's local industry administration by 1985, which will make it possible to produce another 1.5 million rubles worth of products for the public.

One of the essential resources for expanding the production of consumer goods is development of subsidiary operations on kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The oblispolkom has adopted a decision on creating in the 11th Five-Year Plan production sections at the central homesteads of kolkhozes and sovkhoses for production of products mostly in light industry enlisting and using female labor in the off-season. At the present time the Vologda Garment Factory has organized sections of this kind on five kolkhozes and sovkhoses. In 1981 they produced 134,000 rubles worth of children's and other clothing. This also solves another problem which is equally important--keeping people with skills in rural areas.

In the light of the decision of the party and government concerning folkarts and handicrafts, measures are being taken to develop them further in the oblast. At present the volume of output of works of art exceeds 12 million rubles, and it will increase another 20 percent by the end of the 5-year period. At the end of 1980 the city Velikiy Ustyug put into operation the "Veliko-ustyugskiye Uzory" (Velikiy Ustyug Designs) with a capacity for producing 800,000 rubles of hand-crafted articles per year. The factory's first products--various boxes with engraving on birch bark and articles woven from birch bark--have been highly praised by purchasers.

Many articles of skilled lacemakers, hand weavers and people who do niello on silver are well-known not only in our own country, but also outside it and have been repeatedly awarded certificates at international exhibitions. A number of crafts are being revived after being almost forgotten (products with enameling, etc.).

We are still experiencing certain difficulties in meeting the growing demand of the public for certain goods. Taking this into account, a session of the oblast soviet of people's deputies took up the question of the tasks in further growth of production and improvement of the assortment and quality of consumer goods in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. In addition, decisions were taken to increase the production of necessities and staples. In the 11th Five-Year Plan the oblast's enterprises are to increase the output of bed linen by almost 40 percent, furniture 30 percent, and enamel cookware 25 percent. The volume of production of sewn garments and knitwear, linen fabrics, toys, etc., will increase substantially.

A consumer goods department has been created in the oblast planning commission in order to coordinate the production of consumer goods and to monitor fulfillment of plans. The commission of the oblispolkom for production and delivery of consumer goods, one of whose members is the deputy chief of the oblispolkom's financial administration, is continually taking up the questions of expansion of production and improvement of assortment and quality of goods. Those same issues are included on the agenda of meetings of the standing planning and budget commissions and commissions for industry of the oblast soviet of people's deputies.

Much attention is being paid to seeking out potential for additional output of consumer goods by the oblast's enterprises and organizations. In recent years we have decided to reorganize this effort somewhat. First, we have required that financial agencies present detailed reports on how many enterprises they have checked, how they have studied their operation and what at every enterprise is standing in the way of organizing the production of goods or increasing the production over and above the plan. Those financial agencies which have still tried to avoid this work have been assigned enterprises which they are to check out. Thus just in May and November-December 1981 checks were made on 40 enterprises at the insistence of the oblast financial administration, and these were not mere formalities, but took into account all the requirements of a specific program worked out by the state revenues department of the oblast financial administration and broken down to every financial agency in the oblast. Second, if for some reason an enterprise has not received a target under a decision of the oblispolkom, the local financial agency must join the planning agency in presenting proposals for consideration by the rayon (city) ispolkom and see that a target is assigned. And the results have not been long in coming.

In 1981 targets for additional output of consumer goods were assigned to 112 enterprises and organizations in the total amount of 10.1 million rubles in wholesale prices; 12.3 million rubles worth were produced, and additional revenues amounted to 3.3 million rubles from the turnover tax and 200,000 rubles of payments from profit. In 1982 the personnel of financial agencies

alone ran checks on 80 enterprises; at 71 of them they discovered possibilities for additional production of 2.6 million rubles worth of goods. Most of the proposals made by financial agencies were taken into account when this issue was taken up by the oblast committee of the CPSU and the oblispolkom, which assigned targets to 108 enterprises for a total of 5.45 million rubles, and local financial agencies had rayon and city ispolkoms assign targets totaling 660,000 rubles in retail prices to 29 enterprises. In September 1981 the collegium of the oblast financial administration approved a plan of organizational measures to seek out potential for additional production of consumer goods over the entire 5-year period, and in March 1982 took up the question of progress in fulfillment of that plan, made critical remarks and issued recommendations to particular financial agencies and departments of the oblast financial administration.

In describing the effort by the oblast as a whole we cannot but say a few good words about individual people. For instance, Lyubov' Georgiyevna Leonova, a state revenues economist employed in the financial department of the Sokolskiy Gorispolkom, when she was running a check on the Sokolskiy Sawmill and Wood-working Combine of USSR Minlesbumprom called attention to the fact that clothes hangers were being made by hand, which was why their production lost money. She proposed that certain operations be mechanized. Her proposal was adopted. This made it possible to reduce the production cost and to make production profitable. Wood scrap at the same combine was mainly used for production of wood chips. L. G. Leonova proposed that children's blocks be made from scrap blocks of wood by putting the saw to fuller use in sawing up wood blocks. The proposal was adopted, and the combine is now producing as many as 7.5 million of them per year, shipping them for further processing to the Vologda Toy Factory. In 1981 L. G. Leonova proposed to the management of the combine that it not send the children's blocks to the toy factory for finishing. An effort is now being made at the combine to introduce the complete production cycle for children's blocks. On recommendation of the financial department in 1981 the combine put into production kitchen cutting boards, manufacturing 1,000 of them, and by 1982 it manufactured 30,000. L. G. Leonova has been promoted to the position of deputy chief of the state revenues department of the financial department of the Sokolskiy Gorispolkom.

Anna Nikolayevna Markova, chief of the state revenues inspectorate of the financial department of the Velikoustyugskiy Rayon Ispolkom, ran a check on two enterprises. At the "Novator" Veneer Combine of USSR Minlesbumprom she proposed better utilization of equipment and higher labor productivity in exceeding the 1982 plan by 1,490 cubic meters of gorbik, 200 cubic meters of tongue-and-groove flooring, and 15,000 mailboxes. On her recommendation the production of popsicle sticks from scrap not previously used was organized in 1982, and by the end of the year they were to produce 10 million, along with 10,000 kitchen cutting boards. On the initiative of A. N. Markova the combine in 1982 enlisted skilled homeworkers to make baskets from peeled veneer; the assumed annual output would be 2,000 baskets. In order to further increase the output of mailboxes A. N. Markova proposed that the combine conclude a contract with the Krasavino Boarding Home for the Elderly under which they would make them from the enterprise's material.

At the mechanized leskhoz [forest management establishment] of RSFSR Ministry of Forestry A. N. Markova made the recommendation that they increase the production of paint brush handles by using the wood of trimmed branches. The leskhoz adopted the recommendation and committed itself in 1982 to manufacturing an additional 3.6 million handles worth 360,000 rubles. On her recommendation the leskhoz is studying the possibilities for purchasing and installing equipment to organize production of wood panels painted with scenes from the cities of Vologda Oblast. There are quite a few such examples of creativity and initiative in the oblast.

It seems to us that yet another initiative deserves attention. By agreement with the standing planning and budget commission of the oblast soviet of people's deputies, on recommendation of the financial administration that commission annually examines the operation of one of the oblast's associations for the production of consumer goods. First the financial administration runs a check on all the enterprises and production units making up the association. As a rule the general director of the association makes a report at this point. For instance, in 1980 the commission examined the operation of the association of the brewing and nonalcoholic beverage industry of Rosminpishchem [RSFSR Ministry of Food Industry] and in 1981 the association "Sokolbumprom" of USSR Minlesbumprom, and in 1982 plans are to discuss operation of the furniture industry association "Progress" of USSR Minlesbumprom. The commission's decision is sent out to the associations and superior organizations along with appropriate recommendations and proposals.

At the same time the level of production of goods, especially at enterprises of heavy industry, and also the level of the effort to seek out opportunities for their additional production, have not been satisfactory to us. At enterprises of heavy branches of industry the technical level of production is sufficiently high, personnel are qualified, but often the simplest articles are produced in negligible quantities. For instance, the production of durable consumer goods and housewares represents only 1.2 percent in the volume of marketed output at the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant of USSR Minchermet, 1 percent at No 23 State Bearing Plant of USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry, 0.6 percent at the power machines plant and 1 percent at the optical machines plant. Nor is production itself organized in the best way. Sections for the production of consumer goods have not been furnished the indispensable raw materials, equipment or manpower. These enterprises are fully capable of setting up specialized and well-equipped shops for the production of goods for the public with their own personnel and staff services, which could develop and introduce new products. Unfortunately, our proposals have so far not met with support in the respective ministries.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

BREAD CONSERVATION CAMPAIGN HEIGHTENED

Readers' Letters Excerpted

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] The editors have received many responses to the article entitled "The Price of Bread Is Very Low" (7 December 1982). Below we publish excerpts from some of the letters.

B. Ushakov (Omsk): "I have had occasion to try prewar, wartime, and postwar bread. I must honestly say that the bread at present often leaves much to be desired. One has to go hungry for about 5 days to eat the dry heel of a loaf. Why allow the baking of bread which does not taste good?"

Ye. Anokhin (Astrakhan): "In the past bakers prepared the dough with yeast and baked hearth-baked bread. A tasty and appetizing round loaf resulted which our Astrakhan sailors were able to keep as long as 20 days. But how about the bread in Astrakhan now? It has no flavor and besides it is poorly baked."

G. Krylov (Kiev): "Let everyone keep the money in mind when he buys bread. Then he will buy just as much as he needs, but no more."

L. Tyumina (Riga): "The strictest measures should be taken against those who feed bread to livestock, buying it from the state at a cheap price. At the same time those officials in the trade sector who sell bread and rolled products in large quantities, thereby violating the norms in effect concerning the release of goods, should be made accountable."

S. Volodin (Cherkassy): "Many people are feeding bread to livestock at the present time because it is cheaper than the wheat which can be purchased in co-operative stores and on the market. What good is that?... Forage ought to be cheaper than food for humans."

G. Shershnev (Yurga, Kemerovo Oblast): "In recent decades the treatment of bread as a cheap product has become so deep-rooted in people's psychology that appeals alone no longer teach young people to conserve it."

V. Neminushchiy (Urazovo, Belgorod Oblast): "There is no question that the price of bread needs to be raised. But if this is not affect the budget of

workers and employees with low pay and retired people, I propose that a bread supplement be introduced for them."

R. Kuybyshev (Odessa): "This is not the Ukrainian 'palyanitsa' which became famous--it loses its wonderful taste characteristics on the second day. The assortment of other products is also scanty. People would not buy so much bread if they were always able to buy pretzels, cracknels, crackers, rusks and cookies."

A. Stepashkin (Karaganda): "It is impossible to accurately calculate the consumption of bread, especially on days when one has guests or on holidays when people sit around the table and I have had occasion, I am ashamed to say, to put the pieces that remain in boxes for feeding the livestock and even thrown it away. We have organizations for collecting scrap metal and other secondary raw materials. Perhaps we should also have one for collecting old bread."

I. Morezov (Kislovodsk, Stavropol Kray): "I feel that straightening out bread prices would make it possible to furnish large bread bakeries new equipment more rapidly. This will also hurt those feeding bread to livestock in the pocket."

Ye. Stepanova (Leningrad): "Two piroshki were lying in the street. I picked them up. One had been nibbled; I broke it open, there was an apple peel inside--this is called filling. The inside is altogether white, it even has a pasty feel.... That is why the piroshki are on the ground, not because they are cheap."

Official Comments on Letters

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 83 p 3

[Interview with F. S. Kolomiyets, USSR first deputy minister of food industry, by PRAVDA correspondent B. Mironov: "Getting the Round Loaf to the Table"; date and place not specified]

[Text] At the request of PRAVDA correspondent B. Mironov F. S. Kolomiyets, USSR first deputy minister of food industry, comments on the letters concerning bread.

[Question] Fedor Stepanovich, the mail to the editors includes quite a few letters about the quality of bread. N. Balkin, for example, writes from Saratov Oblast, "usually bread is thrown away not because it is cheap, but because it quickly becomes stale."

[Answer] I think that there is no need to change the process of baking bread. After all, we use precisely the same process in baking bread both for submariners setting off on long trips around the world and also for astronauts. It is well known that in these cases special methods of preserving the bread are used. All that is needed is to do this for the mass consumer; after all, we have all the capabilities for constantly supplying fresh bread to consumers. It is not just a question of how to bake it, but also of how to accomplish rapid delivery to the consumer.

[Question] "Bread needs to be delivered to the stores in smaller lots, but a bit more frequently. Rather than bringing it once in the morning for the entire day, so that it lies on the shelves until evening," writes Yu. Sintsov from Lipetsk.

[Answer] The question has been rightly put. And we are using more and more the circuit method of delivery in which the truck is not entirely unloaded at one store, but at several located on a circular route.

But here is what gets complicated. We are now baking bread around the clock, and that has its drawback. The best time for baking a round loaf is the night and the morning, up until noon. Bread baked in the latter half of the day and in the evening lies over the entire night. Consequently, it is no longer fresh when it reaches the store. The simplest solution would seem to be to shift to making it at night. But then the number of night shifts increases. Moreover, if that much bread is to be baked in a shorter time, the capacity that now exists will have to be enlarged by approximately one-third.

Those who sell the bread are also to blame for the fact that the bread is not always fresh on the shelves. In the stores they are constantly holding back the fresh bread from the shelves until the "old" bread is sold out.

[Question] Many PRAVDA readers have expressed the idea that more packaged bread needs to be sold; they think it keeps longer.

[Answer] This is a very painful question for us, one that is not simple, because enterprises of the chemical industry and the timber, pulp and paper and woodworking industry cannot give us the necessary quantity of packaging materials. Nor at present is there a sufficient quantity of equipment for wrapping the bread. Nevertheless, we obviously will be able even within this 5-year period to increase somewhat the output of bread and rolls both in shrink wrap and also in paper wrappers. But I would like to note that although packaged bread does stay soft a long time, it does not retain all its taste characteristics.

[Question] "I often have occasion to visit the Ukraine on business," writes N. Novokreshchennykh. "In the local stores there are many small bread and roll products. This is very convenient for customers, and there is less bread wasted in the family."

[Answer] Bread weighing 700-900 grams, rolls weighing 500 grams or less are baked not only in the Ukraine, but there is a good supply of it in Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Novosibirsk and Lipetsk Oblasts. In 1982 the baking of lower-weight products represented more than half of the total output of bread products.

[Question] Yet for the bakers it is after all easier to make a single 2-kg loaf than four 500-gram loaves. It is simpler to fulfill the plan that way. Enterprises which first made the conversion to making rolls ended up among those not fulfilling the plan for tonnage and they went without bonuses. It is well known that other bread bakeries have not been motivated to follow their example.

[Answer] Yes, that was so. The notorious "gross" was a stumbling block. What was the way out of the situation? The transition was made to the net normative output indicator. It reflects more correctly the labor inputs of enterprises and takes into account changes in assortment.

[Question] Yet another question about baking technology. L. Nekcheyev of Urzhum in Kirov Oblast notes: "In rural areas they used to use whey instead of water in making dough. Now they always use water, while at the same time they are pouring out whey at milk processing plants."

[Answer] Whey is being widely used in our bread-baking industry. Whereas in 1975 bread-baking plants used 402,000 tons of it, in 1982 they used 1.37 million tons. We use whey in making 14 million of the total 21 million tons of bread and rolls we produce. Incidentally, it is very economical to use whey in baking bread. A ton of whey saves 40 kg of flour. The bread combines in the Ukraine, Belorussia and Moldavia have achieved the most appreciable saving in this way.

[Question] K. Lutsenko of Leningrad expresses a desire to Minpishcheprom [Ministry of Food Industry]: "There should not be a rush to expand the assortment, but for the high quality of bread and rolls. Let there be a smaller selection, but let the bread be tastier and more wholesome."

[Answer] Indeed we are not in a scramble to expand the assortment. On the contrary, we are choosing the best varieties and perfecting them. At the request of customers we are increasing only varieties of crackers, pretzels, spiced biscuits, and various rolls and buns. It seems to me that the author of the letter is equating tasty bread with wholesome bread.

[Question] Can this be one and the same thing?

[Answer] No, of course not. For example, the bread that is most wholesome for health is rye bread, rye-wheat, and wheat bread made from otboynaya flour--but it is not the tastiest. The trade sector is ordering less and less of it, because it is not in demand. Some of the fault here is ours: we have not yet achieved an improvement of the taste of the most wholesome bread. But well-organized advertising would not hurt either.

[Question] The press has been writing about bread and has been waging a fight for conservation of this valuable product. But, at least in the opinion of L. Sitnikov of Stavropol: "Bread means not only loaves, but also flour and rozhki and macaroni and spaghetti, which we waste just as much."

[Answer] At present we are transporting 60 percent of the flour in the country in bulk, in trucks made for carrying flour. In Moldavia almost all the flour is carried that way. And we also store it in bulk, in bins. The saving is great--about 10,000 tons of flour per year. As for the losses of macaroni products, the reason for this is well known: poor packaging of the product. PRAVDA has already written about the "spaghetti" rain. After that a number of measures were drafted to put an end to the losses.

To go further, a large potential for saving on the raw material lies in improving the processing equipment and modernizing the plants. In 1981 21 bread bakeries were built in the country, 33 underwent reconstruction and 98 were retooled. In 1982 another 23 bakeries were put into operation and 230 underwent reconstruction or were retooled.

As a rule it is at such enterprise, using up-to-date equipment and technology, that the collectives achieve a substantial saving of the raw material. Among them are the Moscow "Cheremushki" Confections and Rolls Combine, the Kishinev Bread Combine, the production association "Ashkhabadkheleb," Baku Bread Bakery No 1, the Kutais Combine, the Kiev Production Association of the Bread-Baking Industry, the Vorkuta Combine, and the Leningrad "Krasnyy Pekar'" Bakery.

[Question] And what is your attitude toward the categorical remark of the Muscovite Yu. Ponomarev: "It is not that the bread has lost its taste, but respect for bread has been lost."

[Answer] I would like to exclaim: "Right on the mark!" But I would do that if I myself did not work in the sector which is responsible for the quality of bread. But in the main it seems that the author of the letter is right. We used to say: "Put bread on the table, and the table becomes a throne." But now there is no place of honor for bread on the table, it ends up somewhere off on the side. We have to restore the former respect for bread and treat it with respect. After all, for many people it literally grows on trees. How can they value bread if they do not really know how this wonder reached their table or the labor that went into it? But this has to be done, otherwise we will not be able to instill a respectful attitude toward bread, a resource belonging to our entire nation.

Bakery Director Discusses Prices

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by M. Abramova, director of No 4 Bread Bakery, Volgograd: "The Price of a 'Freckle'"]

[Text] I have baked bread for the public for more than a quarter of a century. You can be sure I know how much it costs the state. The great scientist K. A. Timiryazev spoke wisely when he said: a chunk of well-baked bread is the greatest invention of the human mind. So why has this exceedingly important foodstuff almost lost its value at present?

As a specialist I believe that prices have to be revised both from the economic and also from the ethnic viewpoint. When the customer goes to the store, he sometimes does not give himself the trouble of calculating how much bread the family needs. Often he mechanically buys a loaf when half of it would be sufficient. Expenditures for bread are not even planned in family budgets.

The result is that setting the price of bread so low we lead people into error and cause harm to upbringing. People become accustomed to the idea that this valuable product is a trifle even while they are still in school. The same

thing is true of the "Novoukrainka" bread: every ton is sold 25 rubles below what it cost to bake. The picture is similar for 15 of the 62 products of the Volgograd Bread Combine. Losses, of course, lower its economic indicators.

Two years ago we organized the baking of smaller size products in the city. It is convenient for people and economical. This was costly to the enterprise: when 700-gram loaves were baked (instead of 800-gram loaves) the productivity of equipment dropped more than 10 percent. After all, the smaller products take up more room though they stay in the oven just as long as before. There was a noticeable drop in the capacity of trucks used to deliver bread to stores. The truck fleet had to be augmented, which cost the combine 200,000 rubles.

Many of us have had occasion at various times to visit rural areas; there is home-baked bread. It is so tasty that even crumbs are not left on the table. It is not uncommon for us city breadbakers to be asked: "Why is there no bread like that in the stores?"

It is not easy to answer the question. Yes, we could make a magnificent and noble round loaf--there is the equipment in the plants, and the workers have skill enough. It is in vain that some people think that we might put ground peas or corn into the flour. There are no additives whatsoever. The whole business is confined to rigid limits called for by the official standard. Here is one particular condition it contains.

First-grade wheat bread must have 45-percent moisture content. It is difficult to achieve good product quality when practically half of it is water. In addition, flour varies in its characteristics and depends on how good the grain was. It is well known that it is affected by everything--the weather in the growing season and the skill with which it is cultivated on the farm and the variety of wheat or rye. The content of gluten in first-grade wheat flour varies from 30 to 25 percent. But the present rules allow the moisture content of bread to drop by only 1 percent in exceptional cases. This by no means compensates for the lack of gluten.

Which is why the loaf has a homely appearance, a cutoff chunk without taste. The people in the store cannot sell it. The remainders are returned to the bakery. Which is why we have a habit of saying profit is "stale bread."

In my view it would be wise to lower the moisture content of baked bread. To be sure, the yield of the finished product measured by weight will drop somewhat. But its nutrient properties will increase. But the production cost of the product must be correspondingly reflected in its retail price.

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CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

MATCH DISAPPEARANCE SYMPTOM OF DEEPER PROBLEM

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, 8 Dec 82 p 12

[Article by Mikhail Taratuta: "Getting Matches"]

[Text] Investigation of the Deficit

In a number of cities matches have vanished. A small object which has become a problem.... For what reason? Evidently, because of someone's irresponsibility. At the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on 22 November 1982, great attention was devoted to consumer goods. They discussed how to increase the production of such goods and improve their quality. What lessons can be drawn from the incident of the matches? The author of this article discusses this.

In L'vov, Astrakhan', Truskavets, Fergana, and Baku there is a shortage of matches. Readers informed the editors of this. Some of them complained in addition that they do not have relatives in other cities. A person with out-of-town relatives gets out of the situation quite simply: he receives matches through the mail. With such light, inexpensive packages that it is nothing to be sorry about even if they get lost.

...I went to one of these cities--Baku--with my last box of matches, in order to be in the position of a real Baku-dweller with no relatives in other, more fortunate cities.

I went into a store and held out a kopeck: a box of matches, please, I said. This produced an unexpected, strange effect. The sales clerk looked at me closely and suggested that I see the manager. The manager stared madly and even stood up.

"Are you new in town or are you somebody?" he asked perplexedly. Obviously he had decided that only a "somebody" would come into a store for this item. And he began to bustle and rummage through the invoices. The manager found a paper which certified that for 4 months his store had received a batch of matches only once. Naturally, they were sold out on the very same day. The manager urged the strange shopper, who had come to the store for matches--

one box--and held out a kopeck to pay for them, to call the rayon trade organization. To speak directly to the director.

I followed his advice. At the rayon trade organization, they decided I was not "somebody" at all, but just an ordinary, importunate shopper, newly arrived and not too bright, and so they advised me to pay more attention to seeing the sights of the town and spend less time dragging people away from their business. As I was leaving they assured me that "the management knows all about the matches."

After this, it was to the management that I had to turn. Deputy Minister A. P. Mustafayev of the Azerbaijan Ministry of Trade took my question seriously. That same day he held a conference, calling up everyone in the republic who was answerable for trade dealing with matches. The situation proved to be disheartening.

...The shortage has a bad heritage. If the stores are out of white buttons for pillowcases for a week, then when these buttons reappear, experienced people begin buying them by the dozens. After this, the button industry can double its output and still not be able to satisfy the demand which has suddenly sprung up. The buyers' psychology is as follows: if something is given to disappearing from shop counters, then it is best to build up domestic reserves.... Some provident people convert their apartments into small warehouses in which washing powder dries up and gets old--once there were shortages of it, and thrifty people stored up the motley boxes in quantities sufficient for a medium-size laundry. It would have been worse if chairs had "vanished"--where could a stock of them be kept? But matches are easy to stock up on in all respects: they take up little space and do not require much investment. Could it be that foresighted people in Baku did this very thing?

Azerbaijan does not have its own match production. In the first quarter of this year Azerbaijan was supposed to receive a little over 100,000 standard [uslovnyy] cases of matches, and it did receive them. Naturally, they were completely sold out then and there. Such is the psychology of shortages.

All the same, despite the bad heritage, the shortage could be ameliorated by more regular supplying. If Azerbaijan received the standard [uslovnyy] cases uniformly, by the month, then, even though the batches would be small, it is probable that it would calm the market and give the buyer confidence in the future; at the same time the desire to crowd the household shelves not with theoretical but with actual, real cases of matches would decrease. But this January the republic received not a kopeck's worth of matches. In February too almost nothing came. Then in March cases began to come in. They melted away as quickly as does the March snow in this southern republic--towards evening, in the streets of Baku, there remained only rumors of an extraordinary event.

A solution to the match crisis in a number of cities, however, is available. There are no boxes in the stores, but in the bazaar, as many as you like! Of course, you can't buy a match for a kopeck there--perhaps only the flame with which to light up.

We will not, however, spend our time being vainly indignant at the habits of speculators. One might ask oneself a banal question: which way are the militia looking? But wouldn't it be better to ask: where are the speculators getting their scarce goods during all this, in (as the specialists say) market quantities?

Until the militia see fit to answer this question, let's talk about something else: about what is the best method to take against speculation--that is, the absence of scarcity.

Who is to blame in the match shortage? In the USSR Ministry of Trade, they accuse industry. And indeed, today demand has outstripped match production. But one can sympathize with industry too: they have their own problems.

Let us try to put ourselves in the position of the people who are responsible for producing matches. Seventeen out of 23 match factories were built in pre-revolution times or in the now long-distant years of the first five-year plans. The equipment is hopelessly obsolete: In many sections, each worker must perform thousands of identical movements and transfer, during a shift, bit by bit, almost 4 tons of material consisting of tiny pinches of sulphur. And into the bargain there is a three-shift work schedule--much luck may they have finding volunteers to work under those conditions!

But here is the most surprising thing: even for all that, there is not another country in the world that produces as many matches as we do. Beyond that, we even manage to export some out of the country. Now it is difficult to believe, but this is the fact: quite recently the industry was literally flooding the market with matches, and retailers were having a hard time even getting rid of the ones they ordered. There was even a time when the ministry ordered stricter restrictions on overfulfilling the match plan, and several enterprises were shut down as being clearly unneeded.

What has now befallen the match industry? Why has a scarcity arisen? But nothing special has happened. And this is not the first time a matchbox shortage has come up, just as overproduction of this commodity has also taken place more than once. But during the post-war years the demand curve for matches fell three times, inevitably causing a glut on the market. And twice it rose sharply, inevitably causing a shortage. And for some reason, each time caught manufacturers and retailers completely by surprise!

The Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, naturally, is piling all the blame on the Ministry of Trade, sincerely convinced that only workers in trade need to study the state of market demand. It may be observed in passing that other sectors of industry think this way also, naively supposing that their business is to produce, and it is up to trade to think about how to develop a sector of industry which does not belong to it.

And so it happens that the market is also saddled with worries about how to distinguish long-term prospects of development outside of its own sector. From this striving to exact everything from the market comes the constant

feverishness which always comes on unexpectedly. When a change in market conditions is suddenly detected, there is a frantic and sudden rise in capital investments and insistent demands are made to seek out foreign currency in order to purchase imported equipment, inasmuch as we have not produced our own for a long time. So it is in this case: all it took was a consumer boom in matches for radicals to burst upon the scene and resolve all problems quickly and simply--purchase yet one more set of automatic machines from overseas, begin to build warehouses, and so on.

Experience shows clearly that in the near future the match shortage will come to an end and those far-sighted Baku people who shrewdly stocked up on this cheap, non-perishable commodity will be left with egg on their faces. But won't this after a while lead to overstocking of matches? And then to a new scarcity cycle? The price of this riding on the waves of scarcity is high: millions and tens of millions of rubles.

It is time to think about whether it is really necessary to put the match to all these millions. Many countries have sharply reduced their match production, seeing this as a way to conserve timber. I was shown the following figures: the FRG produces 4 boxes of matches per capita; we produce almost 90!

I was astounded by other figures the specialists cited. The investment recovery period in the match industry averages 22 years! Matches are not getting more expensive (even though energy, raw materials, and equipment are); they still cost a kopeck. No other commodity is so cheap. Can it be that this is why people are so casual about a box of matches? The Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry thinks that in the not-too-distant future the investment recovery period will reach 100 years.

Can't we learn from the experience of other countries which have promoted the development of the cigarette lighter industry? In the Soviet Union, smokers alone consume around 7 million standard cases of matches per year. And this is approximately a third of the entire output, which occupies 10,000 people. Why can't we organize the production of so-called disposable lighters good for 1,500-2,000 lights and costing roughly 85 kopecks?

It is also unnecessary to destroy so much timber to light gas stoves. In modern stoves it is possible to build a piezoelement right into the burner. All the housewife has to do is turn the handle, there is a spark, and the gas is on.

This is how it is done in many countries. Eventually it would be possible to produce household electric lighters in greater quantities.

Let me hasten to caution that I am by no means claiming that my thoughts are new. They have been expressed before me. Twelve years ago, moreover, they were formulated as an official directive. And if everyone who is responsible for it would monitor the implementation of this directive, there might not be any need for this article.

In conclusion I should like to cite just one figure, which will convince everyone that the proposed measures are necessary and essential: 800,000-900,000 cubic meters of wood are used up every year to make matches. That adds up to more than 5,000 hectares of felled timber which dies without even being burned all the way down.

Author's Note:

I have just been informed from Baku that the match shortage has been liquidated. Now you can find them in any store. So far, unfortunately, the other cities cannot report the same....

12255

CSO: 1827/60

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

BRIEFS

URBAN TRANSPORT PASSENGERS MISLED--It is well known that we are aided in understanding the movement of urban transport by simple little signs informing passengers about the kind of transportation available at a particular stop. But alas, this information does not always correspond to reality. There are cases when you wait for a trolleybus or bus in vain. It turns out that it has been rerouted long ago. But no one has taken the trouble to change the sign--the timetable still has it stopping there. This is an elementary requirement of civilized passenger service. It might be objected to what I have said that changes in public transport routes in Kishinev are published in the newspaper *VECHERNIY KISHINEV*. I want to emphasize that this does not eliminate the need to promptly make the proper changes in the signs displayed at stops. [By V. Pakhomov, Kishinev] [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 19 Nov 82 p 2] 7045

CONSUMER SERVICE QUALITY CONTROL--An interrepublic coordinating conference held in Pasaunauri was devoted to the problems of developing and introducing comprehensive systems for quality control of consumer services rendered to the public. About 100 scientists and specialists from 11 union republics as well as from Moscow and other cities of the country took part in it. The conference, which was opened by V. Sobolev, GSSR minister of consumer services, discussed problems of such urgency for the service sector as the main lines of scientific research and principal directions for coordinating efforts in the field of quality control of consumer services, the problems of scientific-technical support of consumer service quality, the problems of forecasting quality on the basis of a study of demand, and so on. Papers were presented at the conference by A. Paychadze, GSSR first deputy minister of consumer services, V. Belobruv, deputy director of the Scientific Research Technological Institute of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services, and M. Gelaishvili, director of the state project planning and technological institute "Grizgiprobyt." The conference drafted and adopted relevant recommendations. [Text] [Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Nov 82 p 4] 7045

PREFABRICATED FARMHOUSES--It took only 100 minutes to erect a two-unit dwelling of the homestead type and deliver it ready for occupancy. Its rooms, spacious kitchen and other areas were properly finished, the electric lights were lit, and water came from the faucets. This is what the construction industry is capable of using three-dimensional room-modules. They have begun to manufacture these houses at the Kalinin Experimental Rural Construction Combine. The

originators of this innovation are specialists of the Kalinin Central Interkolkhoz Project Planning Institute. Houses of several stories were already being assembled from three-dimensional modules. The farmhouse made with them called for new solutions in both engineering and layout--a kind of architectural and engineering premiere. Of course, the 100 minutes is not as yet an everyday result. It was achieved in an experiment. But the experiment did demonstrate that the road toward that "100 minutes" lies through concentration of energies and resources, close interaction of all production services and subdivisions, and their operation according to a network schedule. Indeed in the coming year the combine's collective plans to produce at least 150 houses of the homestead type from three-dimensional modules. [By D. Zvantsev, Kalinin] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Nov 82 p 2] 7045

TURKMEN CONSUMER SERVICE INNOVATIONS--We have become accustomed to enjoy the services of dry cleaning--a fast and convenient type of assistance to the public. But you will agree that when you get your clothes back, your attention is caught by a specific odor in the clothes. You cannot do without the chemicals that disinfect the clothing, and the odor is harmless, but it is not pleasant to everyone. That is, it wasn't. When aromatic substances are added to the chemicals, one does not smell their odor. This aromatization of clothing is a new type of service recently introduced at the Ashkhabad Dry Cleaning Factory. The people of the city have already had a chance to judge its merits. Fashionable jump suits--an up-to-date type of clothing which has gained ever greater popularity--are just what young people in Ashkhabad wanted. Production of the jump suits has been organized at the Ashkhabad Custom Clothing Factory. These innovations were developed and proposed by the TuSSR Ministry of Consumer Services. In all the inhabitants of the republic's capital have been offered six new types of services since the beginning of the year. [By V. Zarembo] [Text] [Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 1 Dec 82 p 2] 7045

PRODUCE CRATES--I will begin by giving this figure: the farms of Moldavia needed 63 million crates before the fruit and vegetable harvest began. It would have taken 4,300 tons of nails to make that many containers. But by the beginning of the harvest we had not received even half of what we needed. It cannot be said that our suppliers failed to fill the orders. They simply distribute the stock on a quarterly basis, but we need the nails mainly in the first half of the year. When the harvest begins, there are no people and no time to nail crates together. USSR Gosplan obviously needs to take this into account and therefore plan distribution of nails mostly in the first half of the year. The shortage of containers, as is well known, is growing rapidly. But solving this problem in the antiquated method--with hammer and nails--is hardly within our power. At Drokiya, in the north of Moldavia, the first attempt has been made to mechanize this job; there is a flow line for sewing together 2 million crates a year, though this, you will agree, is a drop in the ocean. We barely had containers for the output of vegetables and fulfilled the delivery plan. But go now to any canning plant, be it Kaushany, Kagul or Tiraspol, and you will see pyramids of fruit and vegetables ready to be shipped to consumers. But the trouble is there is nothing to ship them in. More than 350 million cans of tomatoes, mashed vegetable marrow, green peas and other products have been left unpacked at the plant even from last year. Now canning production is being held up because of the serious shortages of containers.

The output is being stored in the street, and winter is after all coming. We have repeatedly asked for help from suppliers, but our telegrams seem to have no effect. What are we to do? [By A. Lutsenko, administration chief of MSSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry] [Text] [Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, in Russian 10 Nov 82 p 1] 7045

FRUIT, VEGETABLE STORAGE--In combating losses of the crop of fruit and vegetables procurement people in Moldavia have taken advantage of the fact that they keep their freshness a long time in a carbon dioxide medium. They have enlisted ordinary polyethylene as their ally. Containers of apples pears and carrots are now wrapped with it when they are placed in the cooler. At the Kishinev Fruit and Vegetable Combine the first full-sized batch of orchard and garden produce has been prepared for "overwintering" by the new process. Containers holding 300 kg are wrapped in ordinary polymer film. But they are not completely airtight. What are called gas-selective membranes are set into the polyethylene on both sides of each one. There is interchange with the environment through these, which are like fabric windows: the oxygen flows out of the packages, while they retain carbon dioxide. It performs the role of the preservative, lowering the rate of processes of chemical change taking place in the fruit. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 4] 7045

SCHOOLCHILDREN'S UNIFORMS--This is the question I would like to raise in my letter: Who should be concerned about supplying children school uniforms of the right size: industry or the trade sector? The point is that boys' school shirts are sold up to size 42 in the "Detskiy Mir" [Child's World] stores. If a boy has grown into size 44 or 46, you are sent to the "adult" store, although the boy is only 12 or 13. The reply here is always the same: we do not sell school uniforms. Which brings you full circle. Here is the answer to my question I received from the woman who manages the "Detskiy Mir" store in Timoshenko Street: "Buy an ordinary shirt and there's an end to it." But after all it is the school shirt that is needed. Otherwise there is no point in wearing the uniform at all. [By D. Romanchuk, Kishinev] [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 2] 7045

SALON-STORE OPENED--A new salon-store selling particularly stylish merchandise has opened in Riga. A decision has been made to open trade enterprises of this kind in other large cities as well. S. Sarukhanov, USSR deputy trade minister, told our correspondent V. Tolstov about them. "The 'Moda' salon-stores will specialize mainly in selling merchandise comprising our wardrobe--clothing, footwear, headgear, fur and leather articles, as well as accessories and toiletries. Aside from Riga, it has been recommended that salons be opened in coming years in Moscow, Alma-Ata, Tallinn, Ashkhabad, Leningrad, Ufa, Kazan, Khabarovsk, Gorkiy, Rostov, Perm, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk.... In drafting recommendations for them we used our own progressive know-how as well as the experience of the fraternal socialist countries where this form of merchandising has existed for a long time and is quite popular. These stores will sell the latest things in fashion, experimental articles. A broad range of services is envisaged: the showing of clothing and footwear designs, demonstration of methods of caring for them, and consultations with designers, dietetic physicians and cosmetologists. Every salon will have a workshop for altering

the clothing to fit the customer while he waits. One of the principal aims of developing the network of new stores is to strengthen the trade sector's influence on the growth of production of high-quality goods. The point is that the 'Moda' salon-store has been granted the right to conclude contracts on its own with industrial enterprises for delivery of merchandise and to negotiate prices on particular lots of goods with them." [By S. Sarukhanov, interviewed by V. Tolstov] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 82 p 3] 7045

NONALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES--On 24 August the newspaper published an article entitled "A Glass of Water." V. G. Nesterenko, deputy board chairman of Tsentrosoyuz, reports that appropriate measures have been taken in response to it. The board of the Bashkir Potrebooyuz [Union of Consumer Cooperatives] has severely punished those responsible and has defined measures to increase the production and sale of nonalcoholic beverages. The operation of shops making non-alcoholic beverages has been organized in two shifts in the Mishkinskiy and Davlekanovskiy Raypos [Rayon Consumer Society], in the Buzdyakskiy Raypo the equipment of a line to fill 1,500 bottles of beverages an hour has been installed. An answer has also been received from Rospotrebooyuz [RSFSR Potrebooyuz]. Deputy board chairman A. V. Popov has reported that specialists of co-operative industry have drafted measures to further develop enterprises and shops for the production of nonalcoholic beverages so that by 1985 their production in Bashkiria would increase 2.7-fold. [Text] [Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 19 Oct 82 p 2] 7045

SHOPPING CENTER OPENED--The "Kooperator" shopping center opened today, 15 October, in Kizyl-Arvat, city of railwaymen. A rally was held for the occasion. M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee, delivered a speech. He noted that the Food Program calls for expanding the network of trade enterprises and improvement of customer service. That is the aim of the large commercial complex in Kizyl-Arvat. A. I. Bel'skaya, party and labor veteran, M. Nuryagdyev, chairman of Turkmenpotrebooyuz, and others thank the party and government for everyday concern about the development of the trade sector and gave assurances that every effort would be made to carry out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and Food Program. Comrade Gapurov cut the scarlet ribbon. The first shoppers filled the shopping center. Its three specialized stores offer shoppers thousands of merchandise items. Annual sales will exceed 2 million rubles. This is the 15th large shopping center put into service in Turkmenistan. In the 11th Five-Year Plan retail sales in the republic are to increase nearly 1.5-fold. The network of trade enterprises is expanding in order to provide the workers a better supply of foodstuffs and industrially produced goods. By 1985 about 30 large trade enterprises and stores are to be put into operation in Turkmenistan with a total floor space of more than 45,000 square meters. The republic's party and government leaders attended the opening of the shopping center in Kizyl-Arvat. [Text] [Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 1] 7045

MINISTRY ANSWERS CRITICISM--The RSFSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry deems the article of IZVESTIYA (No 237/238) to be correct. Reconstruction of the Tomsk and Kolpashevo Meat Combines has been outlined in the 11th Five-Year Plan in order to correct the shortcomings noted in the newspaper. The question has been settled of building a meatpacking house at Bakchar in the 1983-1985 period

and a sausage shop at the Asino Meat Combine. Additional processing and general plant equipment, as well as the materials and funds for major repair of fixed productive capital have been allocated to the association to ensure normal operation of enterprises until reconstruction is done, and immediate steps have been taken to improve the sanitary engineering situation of the enterprises. Even in the current 5-year period the ministry is allocating capital investments for housing construction in Tomsk. Plans call for joint construction with the city milk processing plant of a dormitory to accommodate 400 and also small-unit apartment buildings for meat combines in rayon centers. [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Nov 82 p 2] 7045

PEAT SUGAR FOR LIVESTOCK--A process for industrial production of sugar from peat for livestock has been developed jointly by specialists of Belorussia, Latvia and RSFSR. The basis of the new method is hydrolytic processing of the mineral. What is referred to as top-layer peat, or white peat, which is rich in carbohydrates, is used for this purpose. By contrast with beet molasses, which is widely used in agriculture, the sugar from peat contains not only saccharose, but also a number of other active nutrients. Numerous experiments conducted by scientists of the Peat Institute of the BSSR Academy of Sciences on farms of Vileyskiy Rayon in Minsk Oblast have shown that animal feed additives made from peat sugar tend to increase average daily weight gains of livestock and poultry 15-20 percent. Industrial production of sugar from peat for livestock, which is scaled for an output of tens of thousands of tons of the product per year, will yield a benefit to the national economy running into millions of rubles. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 2, Jan 82 p 17] 7045

FIRST REFRIGERATED TRUCK--The country's first large-capacity refrigerated truck was produced on the eve of the New Year by the Tiraspol Truck Trailer Plant. This refrigerator on wheels was designed to carry 22 tons of vegetables and fruit. It will deliver them over a distance of 3,000 km. The first large-capacity truck will be put at the disposition of the republic's ministry of fruit and vegetable industry. "Our new product," A. M. Mustya, director of the plant, said to a correspondent of ATEM, "is a present in honor of the 60th Anniversary of Formation of the USSR. The collective, which went on a preanniversary labor watch, made every effort to fulfill the important state assignment ahead of schedule. It is symbolic that the country's leading project planning institutes furnished a great deal of help in creating the Moldavian refrigerated truck. Next year the enterprise will manufacture 75 refrigerated trucks. And in the last year of the 5-year period, when the plant will reach full capacity in its second 'profession,' it will send more than 1,000 trucks built by the Tiraspol workers onto the highways of the country. [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Jan 83 p 1]

INK SHORTAGE--The long-standing shortage of ink for fountain pens has been written about repeatedly. Nor is there any yet. The shortage of powder for making ink occurred still earlier. People reconciled themselves to that: there were ball-point pens on sale which everyone began to use, even school pupils. But here about 6 months ago refills for these pens, even colored ones, disappeared from the stores. What is one to write with? "There are pencils," the clerks reply in stores and newsstands, "write with a pencil." And in some

places pupils are taking this advice. They are now buying up blue and purple indelible pencils to make ink. I wonder how long industry will neglect such elementary needs of the public? [By A. Nikol'skiy, Chkalovsk, TaSSR] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 6 Jan 83 p 3] 7045

FOOD MINISTER ANSWERS CRITICISM--V. Ivanov, RSFSR deputy minister of food industry, answers as follows: RSFSR Ministry of Food Industry has examined the article entitled "There Is No Scrap in Making Bread" and hereby reports on steps taken. A number of steps have been taken at the Novgorod Bread Combine to reduce bread "scrap," and as a result the percentage of "scrap" has dropped. A fence has "scrap," and as a result the percentage of "scrap" has dropped. A fence has been put up around the grounds of the Sortavala Bread Combine, and a closer watch is being kept to preserve socialist property. Repair of the ovens has been planned, and project plans are being drawn up for reconstruction of the combine. In order to carry out these measures the Karel ASSR Ministry of Food Industry has allocated material resources and money to the bread combine. By order of the ministry V. Kir'yanov, director of the bread combine, has been discharged from the position he occupied and the pay of I. Fedosov, chief engineer, and A. Krutyakov, chief of the production laboratory, has been docked to make up the loss. Reconstruction of the No 3 Bread Bakery, which is scheduled for completion in 1983, is being carried out in Krasnoyarsk in order to increase bread-baking capacity and to retool enterprises in Krasnoyarsk. Construction of a new bread bakery is scheduled for the same year. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 Dec 82 p 3] 7045

MEDICINAL HERB PLANTING SUCCEEDS--The broad-leaved Beshtaugorsk Forest extends right up to Pyatigorsk and Zheleznovodsk. In one of the sections here, in the shade of many beeches, roots of a well-known medicinal herb were planted 9 years ago. Now the plantation of gentian occupies one-fourth of a hectare in land belonging to the Beshtaugorsk Mechanized Forestry Establishment. The experimental plantation has begun to yield a crop. [By Ye. Lukashevich] [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Dec 82 p 4] 7045

ORPHAN'S PENSION RIGHTS--Please explain whether a child is entitled to a pension after death of the parents if he is adopted by relatives? V. Kryuchkova, Orenburg Oblast. Yes, the child still qualifies. Minors entitled to a pension upon loss of the breadwinner retain that right even after adoption. This is referred to in Paragraph 65 of the Regulation on Procedure for Awarding and Paying State Pensions, approved by decree of the USSR Council of Ministers on 3 August 1972 (No 590). It should be borne in mind that if a pension was awarded to the adopted child on the basis of the breadwinner's loss, he continues to be entitled to that pension regardless of who adopts him: relatives or other persons. [Text] [Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jan 83 p 3] 7045

NONREPAIRABLE PARTS--As is well known, household appliances have to be repaired from time to time. But a refrigerator or vacuum cleaner has to be disassembled before its parts can be repaired. Yet certain enterprises are manufacturing products with assemblies that cannot be disassembled. When a trifling part fails, change the entire unit. For instance, the Minsk Refrigerator Plant has

begun to manufacture a freezer with low repairability and the Saratov plant is producing the MSh-80A freezer in a nondisasassembly design. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 46, Nov 82 p 13] 7045

TENANTS COMPLAIN ABOUT WATER--I would like to call the editors' attention to the troubles which without exaggeration have become a regular thing for two 9-story apartment buildings on Kotovskoye Shosse (60/2 and 60/3) ever since these buildings were open to occupancy (which is 3 years now). We have good water 2 hours a day, if that. In the wintertime it is cold. Last New Year's, for example, we had a temperature of +12°. No one is surprised any longer by the metamorphosis of the hot water: now it is hot, a minute later ice cold. And then there is the water itself. As they have explained to us in "Vodokanal," an error was made at the very beginning when our houses were hooked up to the wrong water main. But who is to correct it now? The pumps break down because of the constant pressure fluctuations. We call the repairmen (again from "Vodokanal"), they do their job, and again the pumps pump air instead of water, and again they break down. And everything starts over from the beginning. [By V. Chebotar' and other tenants] [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 3] 7045

KINDERGARTEN SCHEDULE--We parents of children attending Kindergarten No 3 in the village Protyagaylovka call upon the editors to help us in something very important to us. The kindergarten was always open from 0700 hours to 1900 hours, and this was convenient. Recently its schedule was changed; it is open from 0800 to 1800 hours. Perhaps this is convenient for the kindergarten staff, but it is entirely unsuitable to us. We are drivers and milkmaids at the livestock-raising complex and must already be at work at 0800 hours. We have written about this to the rayon public education department, but received no response. What are we to do? To be late to work every day or to leave the children at home without supervision? Which of the two evils is the least? [By O. Cheban and T. Bel'vak, 42 signatures in all, Novoanenskiy Rayon] [Text] [Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 3] 7045

RULEBENDING--For a year I worked as manager of a garrison lunchroom. Then there was a need, I was told, "to bolster a crucial section." They made me a senior clerk in the department of our store for industrially produced goods. That is where the unpleasantness began. The first time I received merchandise, I hauled it to the storeroom and began to arrange it on the shelves. At this point the wife of the unit deputy commander A. Zapolin came by and began to express dissatisfaction that I had not come to show her the goods and the invoice. I knew that Al'bina Nikolayevna was not a member of the store commission, and therefore said that I considered her action violation of the rules of Soviet trade. Al'bina Nikolayevna smiled: "If you take that unique view of those rules, you will not work here long." She seems to have known what she was talking about. At this point some women shoppers came into the store who previously had enjoyed privileges in obtaining goods. Regardless of what you say to them, regardless of how you wait on them, they will unfailingly find something amiss, and they will write down a complaint. Someone advised me: "Give up your devotion to the rules. Let things go back to what they were." But why should everything remain as before if the rules of trade are being violated? [By E. Shatskova, officer's wife] [Text] [Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 82 p 2] 7045

RSFSR SHOE PRODUCTION READJUSTMENTS--Correspondent Ludmila Savetsova interviews Nikolay Fedorovich Borisov, chief of the main directorate for making and repair of footwear of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services, about changes to opening times: he says that in Moscow directions have already been given for all footwear repair workshops to operate from 0800 to 2000, and in some cases to 2100. This will apply to Saturdays as well, while there will be a rota of workshops open on Sundays. There are also plans to expand capacity so as to be able to satisfy public demand for fashionable shoes made to individual order. There will be workshops able to do this high-quality work in all main towns in oblasts and krais by the end of this year or the beginning of next. [LD270426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jan 83 LD]

CSO: 1812/88

HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

CONSUMER SERVICES MINISTER INTERVIEWED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 43, Oct 82 p 2

[Interview with RSFSR Minister of Consumer Services Ivan Grigor'yevich Dudenko: "The Development of Personal Service"]

[Text] RSFSR Minister of Consumer Services I. G. Dudenko responds to the questions of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

[Question] Ivan Grigor'yevich, at present participation in the implementation of the Food Program is one of the main directions in the work of the ministry and all the labor collectives of the sector. What specifically is being done for this?

[Answer] The tasks facing personal service are formulated in the social section of the program. It is envisaged, in particular, to increase during the decade the sales volume of personal services in rural areas by twofold and to expand considerably the construction at kolkhozes and sovkhozes of self-service laundries and combined receiving centers for the performance of minor repairs and services.

I would like to note that during the 10th Five-Year Plan alone the number of combined receiving centers increased by 1.7-fold. And whereas 4,000 of them were organized in cities, about 25,000 were organized in rural areas.

A permanent receiving network exists at practically every central farmstead of a kolkhoz or sovkhoz. This made it possible to bring personal service enterprises considerably closer to the place of work and residence of the population, to save people time and to create more and more conveniences. Last year another 700 houses of personal services and combined receiving centers were opened in the countryside, while during the first half of this year 300 combined receiving centers alone were opened.

The further development of the specialization and concentration of production will also contribute to the accomplishment of the new tasks. At present up to 85 percent of all services are performed at the capacities of specialized personal service enterprises.

Owing to the constant concern of the party and state, since the organization of personal service into an independent sector the fixed capital has increased by 3.6-fold, the number of services rendered has increased threefold. The services,

which characterize the increase of the material and spiritual standard of living of the Soviet people--the rental of cultural and personal items, the repair of complex household machines and appliances, the repair and construction of housing, the dry cleaning of clothing and laundering--are being developed at a leading rate.

In recent times large houses of personal services have been put into operation in Sverdlovsk, Vizinga (the Komi ASSR), Voskresensk, Pavlovskiy Posad and Balashikha (Moscow Oblast), Bigurusnan, Pyatigorsk, Novocherkassk, Minusinsk (Krasnoyarsk Kray) and a number of other cities.

The gap in the level of services in the city and the countryside has decreased. Whereas, for example, in 1966 the rural resident received 77 percent fewer personal services than the urban resident, now this gap has been decreased to 30 percent. During 9 months of this year services worth 23.3 million rubles more than this period of last year were rendered to the rural population of the RSFSR.

However, there are also serious shortcomings in the work of the sector. The instances of the failure to meet the demand of the population for some types of services are frequent, the complaints about the poor quality of the filling of orders, the violation of the deadlines and low standards of service are justified. In a number of places new forms and methods of service are being adopted slowly. The contact of many personal service subdivisions with local organs and the managers of agricultural enterprises is poor.

Volumes of Personal Services in Rural Areas of the RSFSR
(millions of rubles)

<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982 (plan)</u>
149	344	515	752	874

[Question] How will the volumes and quality of services increase?

[Answer] At present the drafting of a comprehensive sectorial program of the improvement of personal service in rural areas in conformity with the requirements of the Food Program is being completed (by the end of the year it should be approved). By 1986 we should complete for the most part the transfer to facilities, which have been newly built or allocated to kolkhozes and sovkhoses, of the combined receiving centers which operate today under poorly adapted and crowded conditions. This will make it possible to furnish all the centers with modern technological equipment and to increase the volume of services which are rendered locally. The series production of such equipment has already been set up at the enterprises of our ministry.

Everything possible in the use of radio-equipped technological transport is being done for the organization of the emergency repair of household machines and appliances in the home. The work schedule of enterprises, which are directly involved in the service of the population, is being improved. It should be convenient for the workers of the countryside and be approved without fail by the local soviets of people's deputies.

The proportion of the operations performed by high-ranking enterprises, the services of which have a greater demand, is being increased.

Such advanced forms as subscription services, the exchange of household equipment for equipment repaired in advance, the emergency filling of orders, their acceptance by mail and others are undergoing further development.

The sales volume of personal services during this five-year plan will exceed 20 billion rubles, which is more than 6 billion rubles more than the achieved volume during the past five-year plan. The volume of services in the Nonchernozem Zone of the RSFSR and in the regions of Siberia and the Far East, where territorial production complexes are being formed and agriculture is being actively development, will increase rapidly.

[Question] What is personal service doing to meet the demand for consumer goods?

[Answer] At present 70 percent of all the wool dresses, 25 percent of the outerwear and men's suits and more than half of the pants are being produced at personal service enterprises.

Annually the personal service enterprises of the RSFSR alone repair 62 million pair of shoes. It has been calculated that this is equivalent on the scale of the country to the production of 30 million pair of new items. Add 14 million televisions, 28 million other household machines and appliances and it will become obvious how much in capital investments and labor and material resources is saved in the case of the repair and lengthening of the life of consumer articles.

[Question] In the editorial mail there are signals that personal service enterprises in pursuit of the volumes of services are indulging in "small batches" and are refusing custom orders of the population.

[Answer] Yes, such a thing is encountered. The ministry is taking steps to increase the custom nature of the furniture, knitwear, garments and footwear, which are produced at its enterprises. Active work is being performed on the reduction of the amounts and proportion of the items which are being produced without the advance orders of the population.

And still it must be noted that the reproaches with reference to "mass production" are not always, obviously, justified. If for the RSFSR alone we have invested more than 2 billion rubles in the development of the material and technical base of the sector and have built well-equipped enterprises, is it worthwhile to reproach them for the production of goods, for the fact that under the conditions of a shortage of some of them they have become a help in the elimination of the shortage of some goods or others?

Moreover, at times the concepts "small batches" and the production of items according to models are confused.

In accordance with a decision of directive organs the sector is producing by the millions sheets, slacks, sun frocks, women's underwear and other items, which do not require individual measurement, worth more than 150 million rubles. However, due to shortcomings in the method of planning this is also reckoned for the sector toward the volume of "small batches," which, of course, is incorrect.

I should point out that this year the volume of "small batches" nevertheless has been reduced substantially, and this work will be continued persistently. It seems that the instructions of the Central Statistical Administration on the procedure of drawing up the report on Form No 1-byt, about which much has been said in the press, could be adjusted with allowance made for the situation.

Unfortunately, this is not the only obstacle in the way of the further development of the production of goods and the performance of services. There are also other ones. One of them is the quality of the products being produced. The instances, when personal service cannot fill on the set date the order for the repair of a television, a radio, a refrigerator, are very frequent. The reason is the untimely supply of spare parts and parts by the manufacturing plant, the lack of the necessary equipment and monitoring and testing instruments. But the main thing, I am emphasizing, is the quality of household machines and appliances.

Last year nearly 30 percent of the refrigerators sent to our plants and shops were repaired during the warranty period. During this period due to the lack of spare parts the enterprises of the sector were forced (in conformity with established procedure) to issue to the owners--recent purchasers--more than 56,000 certificates for the exchange of the refrigerators.

It seems that the appropriate competent organs must make in the prevailing standard documents the changes and additions, which would increase the interest (and the responsibility!) of the producers of household appliances in the quality and the complete meeting of the demand for spare parts and equipment. It is necessary, in our opinion, to establish a procedure, in the case of which the producers should ensure the creation at personal service repair enterprises of nondecreasing stocks of parts, assemblies and hardware for warranty repair. The questions of their standardization must also be resolved.

And there is more. Industrial ministries should make decisions on the halt of the production of spare parts for previously produced items only with the consent of USSR Gosnab and the ministries of consumer services of the union republics.

Life also requires the revision of the prevailing Regulations of the Exchange of Industrial Goods Purchased in the Retail Trade Network of State and Cooperative Trade, so that they could become an effective means in the campaign against poor quality products and a reliable obstacle in their way to the consumer.

[Question] The cooperation of the ministry with other organs and organizations is of great importance in settling the questions named by you.

[Answer] Indeed. Jointly with local party and soviet organs the ministry is taking steps on the finding of additional sources of the development of the material base of the sector, the increase of the efficiency of the work of operating enterprises by means of their renovation and retooling, the increase of labor productivity, the organization of the more extensive participation of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the strengthening of the material base of the sector.

The RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services has adopted joint order-decrees with 12 union republic and republic ministries and departments on the expansion of the network of combined receiving centers and houses of personal services attached to

communicating plants and factories and in dormitories at the expense of these enterprises. In cities alone their number will increase during the 5-year period by 2,500-3,000, including about 400 in conformity with the joint decisions of the collegia of the ministries of consumer services, the textile, light and food industries of the republic and the presidiums of the central committees of the sectorial trade unions.

In a number of regions of the republic, particularly Bashkiria, Chuvashia, the Altay, Stavropol, Krasnodar Kray, Saratov, Smolensk, Moscow and Yaroslavl Oblasts, industrial enterprises are actively participating in the development of personal service, as is called for by the joint decrees of the Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services and the oblast party committees, the councils of ministers of the ASSR's and the executive committees of the kray and oblast soviets of people's deputies.

All this is also contributing to the accomplishment of the task posed by the 26th party congress--to increase the sales volume of personal services during the five-year plan by approximately 1.4- to 1.5-fold, to increase the quality of work and to develop personal service rapidly in rural areas.

[Question] Personal service also intends to make its contribution to the very production of food products.

[Answer] I will say frankly that this contribution for the present is modest. And all the same definite work is being performed in the sector. For example, at the Volgogradobremontstroybytr Trust a subsidiary farm has been set up, at which vegetables and fruits are being grown in 5 hectares.

The personal service workers of Penza, who created at the Kolyshey Repair and Construction Section a hog farm and a dairy farm, deserve a good word. The construction of similar facilities has begun at the Serdobsk Repair and Construction Section.

This year long-term credits were issued to the Administrations of Consumer Services of the Penza and Rostov Oblast Soviet Executive Committees, the Maritime Kray Soviet Executive Committee and the Udmurt ASSR Ministry of Consumer Services for the further development of subsidiary farms.

During the discussion of the materials of the May CPSU Central Committee Plenum in many labor collectives, along with steps on the further improvement of the basic activity, measures on the development of subsidiary farms and the increase of the production of food products were also outlined.

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

TRADE MINISTERS ON PLANS FOR IMPROVING RETAIL SERVICES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 13 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Article entitled: "From the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade: Improve Retail Services"]

[Text] An expanded session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade took place. A. I. Struyev, USSR minister of trade, delivered a speech on the subject "On the Tasks in Regard to the Development and Improvement of Trade in 1983 That Emanate from the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of CPSU Central Committee and the Proposals and Conclusions Set Forth in the Speech of Yu. V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at This Plenum."

The following took place in the work of the collegium: A. A. Tyutyunnikov, deputy head of the Department of Trade and Domestic Services of the CPSU Central Committee; A. V. Viktorov, secretary of the AUCCTU; V. I. Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; V. P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; F. D. Fesenko, head of the Trade and Domestic Services Department of the USSR Council of Ministers; M. E. Borodin, head of the Trade and Domestic Services Department of the Committee of People's Control; and responsible officials of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and a number of ministries and departments.

The decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 7th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the proposals and conclusions set forth in the speech of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Plenum are of decisive significance for the successful solution of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the fulfillment of the program for the economic and social development of the country outlined by it. The workers of the trade sector, A. I. Struyev, USSR minister of trade, said in his speech, as the entire Soviet people, unanimously approve and support the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the first two years of the current five-year-plan quite a lot has been done for the further development of trade. At the same time, the speaker

noted, the tasks for this period have turned out to be unfulfilled. The total volume of commodity turnover in 1982 amounted to 293 billion rubles, which is 2.9 billion rubles less than the specified plan. By comparison with 1981, commodity turnover increased by 9.4 billion rubles in established prices, or by 3.3 percent, but in comparison with 1980--by 24.5 billion or by 9.1 percent. Commodity turnover in public catering during the two years increased by 1.7 billion rubles, or by 7.7 percent, and in 1982 came to 25.8 billion rubles. The output of produce from personal production increased by 1.3 billion rubles during this period, or by 8.2 percent.

And thus during the past year our sector for the first time in the past 8 years did not fulfill the plan for commodity turnover. Of course, one of the reasons is the changed situation of trade, above all, jewelry articles, hand-made carpets, and some other commodities. At the same time, the execution of the plan for retail commodity turnover was adversely affected by serious shortcomings in the work of the organs of trade administration. It must be acknowledged that the measures for the improvement of the organization of trade, the review with industry of the product assortment and the calculation of commodities needed for the population, the maneuvering of commodity resources, the intensification of advertising measures, and others were not realized with the necessary activity and frequently with delay. But meanwhile the tendency towards the decrease in the demand for a number of goods was clearly observed already at the end of 1981.

For 1983 the plan for retail commodity turnover (including the turnover of consumer cooperatives in contract prices) has been established in the amount of 314.6 billion rubles. In addition, an extra task in the amount of 3 billion rubles has been established. This is the highest increase in commodity turnover compared to the 7 preceding years.

How is the guarantee of requirements for commodities for 1983 composed? The commodity guarantee is envisaged with an excess of 360 million rubles. Of course, this is a small figure. Moreover the structure for a number of commodities does not yet correspond to the demand. For this reason it was not thought possible to balance the plan of commodity turnover with commodity resources fully from the standpoint of the union republics. The additional task in the amount of 3 billion rubles up to now has not been secured with commodities. So that task number one under these conditions is to find additional commodity resources.

As was noted at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the local party organizations and soviet organs must in earnest become involved in the production of consumer goods. It cannot be regarded as normal when the question of the production of a number of simple commodities is decided almost by the USSR Gosplan. It is necessary that this responsibility be assumed by the local organs and that they be fully responsible for the solution of this problem. Thus, the task of increasing the production of commodities locally has been included among the most important party and state tasks. Concrete measures must be worked out without delay at all levels of the administration of trade in the republics. And such possibilities do exist locally.

For the country as a whole in the current year we must find commodities in popular demand for at least 2 billion rubles in addition to the plan target. It is necessary to turn the attention of the ministers of trade of the union republics to the possibilities of local industry. Its enterprises often engage in the production of various products designated to be withheld from the market, the share of which in some republics constitutes 20-30 percent. As a result, the share of cultural and personal commodities and household goods in the total volume of production of the enterprises of local industry decreased from 15 percent in 1970 to 9.5 percent in 1982, while the demand for these products--and especially for the most simple ones--is not satisfied. This, among other things, leads to the unnecessary transport of the simplest items from some rayons to others.

A no less important task is the complete involvement in turnover of all the commodity resources which are set forth in the plan. We must draw attention to the fact that the production plans for fabrics, clothing and footwear of more than 1.7 billion rubles have not been fully placed as yet. Glavtekstil'-shveyobuv'torg [Main Administration of the Wholesale Textile, Garment and Footwear Trade] of the USSR Ministry of Trade and the ministers of trade must complete this work in the shortest possible time. Light industry owes a serious debt to trade. During the past year, for example, delivery plans for considerable sums were not fulfilled with respect to a number of commodities of the light industry of the RSFSR greatly needed by the population, as well as in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Kazakh and Georgian SSR.

The speaker called attention to the necessity of improving the work of the trade organizations with industry and with respect to the timely replacement of the product assortment in conformity with the changing demand of the population, as well as in the direction of improving the quality of commodities. Thus, the sharply changed situation of the trade in jewelry articles during the past year made it necessary to revise the assortment of these articles to the extent of almost 70 percent. A large amount of work was also realized with respect to the revision of the assortment of clothing articles. The necessity of this work jointly with industry exists also with respect to other commodity groups. In the Ukrainian SSR, for example, a reduction in the output of warm-up suits of almost 1 million units and in trousers of 2 million units was tolerated in 1982 by comparison with 1980--which led to irregularities in the trade of these articles and the justified censure by the population. We are also losing large sums in commodity turnover because of low quality merchandise. The share of non-quality industrial commodities is especially high in the Uzbek, Georgian and Azerbaijan republics. This, among other things, testifies to the inadequate exactingness on the part of the trade organizations of the indicated republics with respect to the quality of the commodities supplied to the trade.

The speaker then addressed himself to questions of an intra-sector character. And, first of all, he dwelt on the activity of the wholesale organizations. At the beginning of December of the past year, an all-union conference was held in Vil'nyus, which defined measures for the further improvement of the work of the wholesale link. At this conference one of the most serious miscalculations in the work concerning the leadership of this most important segment of the sector was noted: In the majority of republics the economic activity of the wholesale organizations is in a preferable situation by comparison with the retail trade. The following objective facts are indicative of this: The share of aggregate

commodity stocks in wholesale trade decreased from 30 percent in 1967 to 10-20 percent in 1982, but in retail trade increased correspondingly from 70 to 80-90 percent.

It may be said that the whole problem lies in the shortage of warehouses. Yes, that is so. But this is not the only thing. In the LiSSR the supply of the warehouses at the beginning of this year comes to 54.7 percent of the accepted standard. This indicator is at approximately the same level in the UzSSR, the TaSSR and the TuSSR. And at the same time in Lithuania approximately 40 percent of the warehouses are in wholesale trade, and in the Central Asian republics-- between 12 and 14.3 percent. The whole thing is that, along with the further construction of warehouses, it is important to study in earnest the improvement of the very technology of warehouse commodity movement.

And still another aspect of the business regarding the improvement of commercial activity. I am talking about the work with requests and orders of commodities. We must call the attention of the ministries of trade to the necessity of a fundamental reorganization of the work in this sphere of the apparatus of the ministries themselves.

Further the speaker dwelt on questions of the realization of the Food Program of the USSR. The ministry has approved a plan of measures which has been forwarded to all union republics. More aggressive activity is demanded of the ministries of trade of the republics and the administrations of the USSR Ministry of Trade in the direction of the fuller satisfaction of the market demand for food products. This work must constantly be directed towards the search for additional resources, the rational use of available food products, the reduction of losses in storage and sale, and the improvement of the very organization of trade in these commodities.

The attention of the ministries of trade was called to the inadmissibility of losses in trade enterprises. Such facts are the direct consequence of connivance on the part of the directors of trade organizations. And they must be held strictly responsible. But the main thing is--it is necessary to take concrete measures for the guarantee of the preservation of food products.

A great deal of attention is given in the Food Program to the development of subsidiary farms of enterprises and organizations. During 9 months of 1982 81,500 tons of weight gain in pork (in live weight) were received in the union republics from the farms of the state trading system. But this is only 0.2 percent of the increase in relation to 1981. In 1983 119,000 tons of pork must be produced, or almost 5 percent more than was envisaged in the plan for 1982. This will require additional measures of the directors of the ministries of trade, the main administrations of workers' supply, the administrations of workers' supply and the departments of workers' supply with respect to the guarantee of the unconditional fulfillment of the established tasks.

A role of no small importance in the improvement of the supply of the population with food-stuffs belongs to the kolkhoz market. However, the supply of produce to the markets by kolkhozes and sovkhoses is still inadequate.

Further the speaker dwelt on questions of the further increase of the efficiency of the work of the sector. The question of the efficient and full utilization of capital investments must be given priority. While the tasks with respect to the introduction of refrigerators for distribution, warehouses and depots for fruit and vegetables have been fulfilled during the past two years, we must call the attention of the ministers of trade and the Design and Capital Construction Administration of the USSR Ministry of Trade to the fact that, during the 11 months of the current five-year-plan, capital investments in the "trade" sector have been utilized to the extent of only 77 percent; almost one-fourth of the funds allotted for the year have not been assimilated. Unfortunately, even the funds that are assimilated are by far not always directed to the equipment of the most progressive and economic projects in which the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and progressive experience is possible. There has also been no change for the better in the use by trade of the 5-percent deductions from capital investments for housing construction. On a country-basis they have been assimilated only to the extent of 58 percent. They are being especially unsatisfactorily utilized in the TuSSR, the TaSSR, the LaSSR and the KaSSR.

Then the minister dwelt on questions of the development and realization of intersector territorial integrated programs for the rationalization of trade. It was emphasized that from now on this direction in work is already not simply someone's initiative or progressive experience, but an obligatory form of activity in the sphere of the organization of trade, the assimilation of capital investments, the introduction of equipment and technology, and the organization of work.

In a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, in Belorussia, Lithuania and Estonia, operations on the whole are conducted in a basically satisfactory manner. However, the analysis of the state of affairs on the local level shows that in many republics the development of programs for the rationalization of trade and public catering has not been completed to date, the establishment of republic centers for the introduction of scientific-technical progress and the rationalization of trade has been delayed. The involvement of the republic industrial ministries and their enterprises in this work must yield a significant gain for the sector. However, this reserve is not being utilized at all in a number of republics.

In the third year of the five-year-plan it is necessary to carry out decisive measures also with regard to the improvement of the organization of trade by virtue of a change in the structure of the network and the introduction of efficient forms of selling commodities. According to preliminary calculations, the tasks for 1981-1982 with respect to the growth of the network of stores in the system of state trade has been fulfilled to the extent of 94.4 percent. Arrears have been allowed to develop in the UzSSR, the GSSR, the MSSR and the TuSSR. On January 1, 1983, there was a shortage of 4.3 million square meters of trading area in the state trade network. Under these conditions special attention must be paid to the program of the universalization of the trade in food commodities in combination with industrial products in daily demand. We are talking about the necessity of sharply increasing the network of stores of the "universam" [self-service department store] type.

One of the most important reserves for the intensification of trade is the improvement of the forms of selling commodities. However, as before, the matter of introducing self-service in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Latvia is in sad shape. The level of self-service is still low in the RSFSR, the UdSSR, the TaSSR and the GSSR. The ministries of trade of these republics must undertake a more profound analysis of the situation that has developed and take measures to achieve the level of the progressive republics. There must also be a further increase in the sale of food commodities by way of preliminary orders and especially directly at industrial enterprises and construction sites.

The further improvement of services to the population, the speaker noted then, is closely linked to the improvement of the work routine of the trade enterprises.

An important sector on which efforts must be particularly concentrated is the expansion of the trade network and the expansion of commodity turnover of the second-hand commission trade in non-food commodities. This is a serious source for the satisfaction of the demand of the population, the significance of which will grow with every year--a fact which is evidenced by the experience abroad.

A great deal of attention was given in the report to problems of the development of public catering. Although the network of enterprises of public catering grew by 7.8 percent during 1981-1982, which corresponds to the established task for the 11th Five-Year-Plan, the level of supply of a generally accessible network remains extremely low and constitutes 45 percent of the accepted standard. The attention of the workers in public catering must necessarily focus on the introduction of industrial methods in the output of production--the transition of the enterprises to an integrated supply of semimanufactures of a high degree of preparedness.

One of the most important factors contributing to an increase in the efficiency of the work of the sector is the guarantee of a routine designed to economize and preserve material values and to liquidate non-productive expenditures and losses. It was noted in the report that the measures that have been taken in this direction, unfortunately, are not producing the desired results everywhere as yet. Non-productive expenditures and losses during the nine months of 1982 exceeded 24 million rubles, including approximately 7 million rubles of losses of commodities above the norm of natural shrinkage.

At the November CPSU Plenum acute questions were raised with respect to the improvement of the use of railway transportation and the rational and economical use of fuel and energy resources. For the trade sector, too, there are problems here. Although above-norm idling of railway cars in trade is being reduced, in some republics they are still high. This is true of the ministries of trade of the RSFSR, the Kazakh, Azerbaijan, Georgian, and Armenian Soviet Socialist Republics, and especially the UzSSR and the TuSSR, at the enterprises of which the idling of railway cars exceeds the accepted standard by 3-4 hours. The attitude to this matter must be changed fundamentally. There must also be a speed-up in the development and introduction of sector standards for the use of electric power.

Unfortunately, it cannot be said that the system is equipped with a reliable barrier for the suppression of wast and misappropriations. The work with respect to the prevention of these misuses in the organizations and enterprises of the Ukrainian Ministry of Trade is being carried out poorly, as well as in the ministries of trade of Uzbekistan, Georgia, and Kirghizia. During the 9 months of 1982, these ministries of trade allowed a growth of shortages in an amount of almost 1 million rubles by comparison with the corresponding period of the past year. The struggle against misuses and mismanagement must be conducted constantly and purposefully. The task consists in creating a situation of high exactingness everywhere, of a concrete demand for the unconditional replacement of damages caused to the state by the guilty individuals.

One of the decisive conditions of the execution of the tasks confronting trade is a significant improvement in the work with cadres, especially leading cadres, the strengthening of discipline, and the increase of the responsibility of people for the affairs entrusted to them. With the assistance of the party and soviet organs, a number of measures for the improvement of the qualitative composition of the leading cadres have been realized in recent years. At the same time, there continue to be instances of the appointment of incompetent people to leading posts, and in a number of cases even people who cannot be trusted.

In the state trade, almost one-third of the workers are young people. But not everywhere are requisite conditions for work and study, as well as normal housing and living conditions for young specialists being created. At the present time measures for the strengthening of the patronage of the Komsomol over the service sphere have been worked out together with the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League. The ministries of trade, together with the Centrale Committee of the Komsomol, must work out concrete measures with respect to the direction and consolidation of young people in trade.

The tasks confronting trade cannot be solved without reliance on the creative activity of the workers, without the use of the powerful force of socialist competition. In 1982 socialist competition in the enterprises of trade and public catering was developed under the symbol of a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The highest results in the competition were achieved by the collectives of 7 enterprises of the state trade system. They were decorated with the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League. Four of them were inscribed in the All-Union Board of honor at the Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the USSR.

At the same time, as was already noted, many stores and dining rooms failed to cope with the established plan tasks during the past year. To a significant degree, this is explained by the poor organization of socialist competition in these collectives, by the inability of the directors of organizations and enterprises to channel the energy of those competing into the improvement of their economic activity and the utilization of the available reserves, and by a formal attitude to this important question. All these miscalculations and shortcomings must be eliminated. For the year 1983 economically well-founded socialist obligations must be accepted.

In his report devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, comrade Yu. V. Andropov said: "We talk with courage also about the existing problems and about unsolved tasks because we know firmly that these problems are within our powers, we can we must solve them. Building on deeds, and not on loud words--that is what is needed today in order for the great and powerful Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to become still stronger." Precisely this kind of business-like approach, said A. I. Struyev, USSR minister of trade, the party and the people expect of us--the workers in trade.

The following [officials] spoke in the discussions:

V. P. Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade:

The workers of the trade sector of the Russian Federation, as well as the entire Soviet people, welcomed with great enthusiasm the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the proposals and conclusions set forth in the speech at the Plenum by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In assessing the state of affairs in the trade sector of the republic from the perspectives of the demands of the November Plenum, it must be acknowledged that it still does not meet them.

The plan for retail trade turnover for 1982 was not fulfilled to the extent of 1.3 billion rubles. It goes without saying that there are objective reasons for this, but the main thing depends on our organizational and commercial work, enterprise and efficiency. The sale of many articles, including those that are adequate, is not set into motion the way it should be, the effective maneuverability of the commodity mass is not always secured, little is drawn into the turnover by way of local resources, there are instances of violation of the rules of trade, and the level of the commercial work of the wholesale link is low.

A great deal will have to be done with respect to the elimination of negative phenomena, in particular misuses in the sale of articles in short supply, the narrowing of the demand for a low level of services, and the rudeness and tactlessness of the trade personnel.

Further the speaker dwelt on problems of improving the interrelationship of trade and industry. The continuing practice of numerous corrections of the production plans and the delivery of commodities, and the production of product assortments that have not been ordered are injurious to the improvement of the situation on the commodity market. The penalties being exacted for this do not have a significant influence on the results of their economic activity. Why not make provisions for a procedure according to which production turned out without being ordered by trade would be sold to the population at whatever prices they will bring, with the losses being charged to the producers. And even better use must be made in trade of the mechanism of discounts from wholesale prices for commodities which enjoy a limited demand.

V. G. Starunskiy, UkSSR minister of trade

The workers of the trade sector in the Ukraine heartily supported the appeal of the collectives of a number of enterprises in Moscow to develop a movement for

for the further strengthening of labor and production discipline. At the present time workers' meetings are being held in all labor collectives of the sector at which questions of the strengthening of labor discipline and the intensification of the struggle against any kind of violations, as well as the provision of the requisite order at every work place, are being discussed.

The attention of the workers of the trade sector in the Ukraine is focused on the fulfillment of the tasks established by the Food Program. Together with the Ministry of the Food Industry of the republic, plans and tasks in regard to the production of food commodities from local raw materials have been examined, aside from an increase [in production]. The struggle against mismanagement and losses of food products has been intensified, and measures have been taken to utilize them more rationally in retail and wholesale trade, as well as in public catering. The production of meat in subsidiary farms is growing: During the past two years 101,000 tons of meat were received through them, while the plan called for 99,300 tons. There has been an increase in the delivery of agricultural produce to the markets: Bureaus of trade services have been opened at all city markets.

Purposeful work is being done in the republic with respect to the realization of an inter-sector integrated program for the rationalization of trade and the industrialization of public catering. Almost 2,000 stores, in which 180,000 units of packaging and equipment are being used, are working on the basis of new technology. Practically in all oblasts the development of the integrated rationalization program of trade has been completed and inter-department councils have been created, which are headed by the deputy chairmen of the oblast soviet executive committees.

V. D. Azan, LaSSR minister of trade

Throughout 1982 work was conducted in the republic with respect to the fulfillment of the tasks of the development of the sector. At the center of attention are questions of the supply of commodities. Every year the trade [sector] develops, and the Gosplan of the republic approves, a list of deficit commodities, the production of which must be increased. Monthly accountability for the output of these items has been established by the Central Statistical Administration. Under the direct influence of trade, the republic's industry has searched for reserves to increase the production and delivery of some product designations to the trade sector, and measures have been taken to increase resources and the more rational use of food-stuffs.

The speaker made demands on the sector science, which must extend more assistance to practical workers. A number of the drafts have too academic a character, without taking into consideration the true reality and the possibility of their introduction. For example, the passports for enterprises of trade and public catering worked out by the scientists are unusually bulky and complicated, and, you know, they must be filled out in all enterprises, including stores in which two or three people are working.

N. A. Makayed, BSSR minister of trade

For the first time in 7 years the plan for commodity turnover in the republic was not fulfilled during the past year. There were certain difficulties in the trade with commodities the sale of which slowed down. But the workers in the trade sector of the republic did not resign themselves to the difficulties that arose. At the present time, a great deal of attention is being given to the improvement of the organization of trade, the expansion of the list of commodities being sold on credit, and to the replenishment of the rental stocks.

An increasingly significant contribution to the commodity resources is being made by the consumer goods of the enterprises of republic and union subordination. They are making use of by-products of production and local raw material. By virtue of this additional commodities for 125 million rubles were received last year, and during the current year more than 145 million rubles' worth of them will be supplied.

In the work of the trading organizations of the republic there are still many shortcomings, both in the organization of trade and in services to the population. In many cases, as the materials of check-ups show, due to fault of the workers in the trade sector, interruptions in the trade of commodities are permitted which are available in sufficient quantity at the wholesale bases and at the suppliers. There are many justified reproaches on the part of buyers with respect to the inattentive attitude and low level of service.

O. K. Katayev, TaSSR minister of trade

In 1982 the growth of trading areas of stores in the state trade of the republic amounted to 5,500 square meters, and the network of enterprises of public catering increased by 3,000 places. Work is continuing with respect to the further specialization of the network, the concentration of the sale of commodities of complex product assortment, as well as of deficit goods in large stores and the improvement of the forms and methods of trade in conditions of the changed demand situation.

Unfortunately, all of these measures have proved to be inadequate. The plan and the socialist obligations for 1982 were not fulfilled. It is necessary to inject significantly greater activity into all of this work, to manifest more insistence and initiative.

The collegium of the ministry of trade of the republic, with a view to the most rapid elimination of shortcomings, has developed an extensive plan of measures for the further strengthening of labor and production discipline, the improvement of the style and methods of work with labor collectives, and the improvement of legal and educational work.

S. Ch. Kasumova, AzSSR minister of trade

There has been extensive development in public catering in the republic. In 1982, 4.5 million rubles of culinary production were sold above the plan, including 2.6 million in state trade. The growth of commodity turnover of public

catering in 1982, by comparison with the preceding year, came to 5.2 percent, and in terms of the production and sale of personal production--7.6 percent. In many dining rooms mechanized lines have been established for the completion and delivery of meals. Enterprises of public catering with a total of 20,000 places have been transferred to integrated supply with semi-manufactures. At industrial enterprises 32 stores and departments for the sale of semi-manufactures and culinary articles have been opened. All in all there are 160 of them in the republic.

Taking into consideration the fact that the kolkhoz trade constitutes a not inconsiderable source for supplying the population with agricultural products, we have done a certain amount of work in this direction. At many large markets firm-designated [firmennyye] stores have been opened and 25 kolkhozes and sovkhoses have been allotted separate premises and permanent places in the trade rows. The material-technical base of the kolkhoz trade is being strengthened and buros of trade services have been established. As a result there has been an increase in the delivery of agricultural products; this has been conducive to a lowering of the average market prices.

M. Kh. Khasanov, UzSSR minister of trade

The plan for the retail commodity turnover and public catering for 1982 was fulfilled in the republic. Work is being done with respect to searching out additional commodity resources. Commodities valued at more than 250 million rubles have been produced by industry above the plan, more than 200 new product designations have been assimilated.

however, there are still instances of the output of products of low quality. The measures being taken to influence industry do not yet produce the necessary results. The penalty sanctions are being narrowed, the sum of the penalties is growing, but the quantity of low-quality production is decreasing [only] by an insignificant amount. This happens because the responsibility of the enterprises of industry for the quality of the commodities being turned out is still low. Still persisting are instances of unwarranted reduction of output and removal from production in regard to mass consumption items needed by the population.

Measures have been outlined for the further development of public catering, the increase in the quality of dishes, and the more extensive use of vegetables, potatoes, fish, and dairy products, the increase in the output of flour-products, and the opening of new stores for culinary items. The task has been set to provide each industrial enterprise and large construction site with its own food shop [tsekh pitaniya] and to organize on a larger scale the supply of shop and other dining rooms at industrial enterprises with meat, fish, and vegetable semi-manufactures.

S. R. Safaryan, ArSSR minister of trade

The plan for the retail commodity turnover in 1982 in the republic was fulfilled only to the extent of 93.6 percent. That is, above all, the result of the fact that the workers of the sector were unable to reorganize their work quickly in

the conditions of the changed demand situation. Not all levers of influence on industry were set into motion in order to attain an increase in the production of the articles that are in demand. Decisive measures are now being taken to correct the situation in regard to commodity supply.

Speaking about the development of the material-technical base of trade, the speaker noted that the plan for the assimilation of the 5-percent deductions from the allocations for housing construction was fulfilled in the republic to the extent of more than 100 percent and shared his experience concerning how this can be attained.

O. F. Bogacheva, chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers of the State Trade System and Consumer Cooperatives

Jointly with the economic organs, the trade union organizations have carried out a number of measures to increase production and labor discipline in the collectives. A study has been made of the effectiveness of the use of the various forms of disciplinary and social influence in the collectives. The experience of the best enterprises with respect to the leading workers in socialist competition has been generalized and disseminated.

But nevertheless the losses of work time in connection with low labor discipline and loafing are still great. It cannot be regarded as normal when instead of laborious educational work, especially in the case of young people, only administrative measures are being utilized in the majority of cases. Insufficient use is being made of the force of socialist competition and the authority of the comrades' courts. The social departments for cadres are working poorly. The teachers' work with young people does not always produce the proper return. Taking all of this into account, the Central Committee of the Trade Union defined concrete measures in regard to the strengthening of educational work. Together with the economic organs, broad support was given to an initiative of the advanced enterprises of Moscow, which have developed a movement to strengthen labor and production discipline.

In recent years, the speaker noted, the working conditions have been improved, in conformity with the five-year-plans, for an additional 645,000 workers, which has been conducive to the consolidation of cadres.

As before, questions of the improvement of the working conditions for economic organs as well as for the trade union committees remain very urgent. Significant difficulty and tension of the labor of workers is caused by the low level of mechanization of labor-intensive work operations.

An important question is the work routine of enterprises. It must be convenient both for the population and for the workers in the trade sector. It is necessary to make more extensive use of staggered schedules of appearance for work, to utilize the labor of pensioners and housewives. One of the reasons for the turnover of cadres in the trade sector is the poor supply of housing, children's institutions, and pioneer camps for the workers in the trade sector and their children. In the plans for the economic and social development limits of capital investments must be apportioned for the construction of housing, kindergartens and pioneer camps.

M. S. Ivanov, KaSSR minister of trade

In Kazakhstan productive capacities are being put into operation, shops are being established, and in enterprises of heavy industry sections are set up for the production of consumer goods. Local sources of raw material and by-products are being involved on a broader scale for the output of mass consumption items. All of this made it possible to increase the production of mass consumption goods by 250 million rubles since the beginning of the five-year-plan.

Outstanding work is being done on the improvement of commodity movement. The production of containers and lift-trucks has been organized. In 6 oblast centers already 200 stores are receiving commodities from their suppliers in packaging equipment.

But by far not everything in the development of trade is going smoothly. In 1982 the republic did not fulfill the plan for retail commodity turnover. The reasons here are many. In a number of organizations the commercial work is not at the proper level. Interruptions in the trade in articles with sufficient product assortment are being permitted. Capital investments are not being fully assimilated. The production of semi-manufactures on an industrial basis is being realized at a slow rate. In some trade enterprises an atmosphere of intolerance has not been created with respect to workers who violate discipline. We will have to eliminate all of these shortcomings.

V. P. Klyuchnikov, head of the Main Administration for Science and Technology of the USSR Ministry of Trade

Inter-sector integrated programs for the rationalization of trade are the most universal documents which contain a unified system of concrete measures and tasks coordinated with respect to resources, executors, terms of fulfillment, and their realization represents a process of the mass introduction, in enterprises of trade and public catering, of the modern achievements of science, engineering, technology, labor organization, management and progressive experience in the presence of the most efficient use of the available financial, material and labor resources.

A great deal of work in this direction has been done in a number of oblasts of the RSFSR, in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. However, there are still many serious shortcomings. In Armenia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Moldavia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia, as well as in a number of oblasts and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, the development or elaboration of earlier formulated programs for the rationalization of trade and public catering have not been completed. The creation of republic centers for the introduction of scientific-technical progress and the rationalization of trade is being delayed.

The inter-sector program for the mechanization of work and the introduction of advanced technology of commodity supply via the use of packaging equipment in the retail and wholesale trade and the food sectors of industry in 16 regions of the country is being fulfilled unsatisfactorily.

In the realization of the program the machine builders play an important role, especially in the creation of the means for integrated mechanization. The Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and the Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR must accelerate the development and putting into production of automatic machines for the stacking of packed-up commodities in package-equipment, without which it is impossible to attain a sharp increase in the productivity of labor in these operations.

M. I. Cholak, MSSR minister of trade

In the realization of the Food Program, we have focused the attention of the trade cadres on the more rational use of available resources, the improvement of the work with industry with respect to the searching out of additional commodity resources, and the securing of a regular tempo in the supply of goods in the ordered product assortment and the requisite quality. We are striving to improve the storage and transport of food commodities and to improve the distribution and work of the food trade network.

Serious measures are being taken to strengthen labor and state discipline. The task has been set to eliminate fully all loafing and unfounded leaves from work with permission of the administration. Every instance of dismissal at a person's own request will be discussed in the labor collectives.

K. E. Todeson, ESSR minister of trade

In increasing the efficiency of trade, a large role belongs to industry. The more goods will be supplied in small pre-packed units for the retail trade and semi-manufactures for enterprises of public catering, the higher their efficiency will become.

The transfer of our sector to the limitation of the number and the wage fund has compelled us to undertake a more energetic and determined search for reserves of the growth in the efficiency and productivity of labor by virtue of its scientific organization. However, the wage-levelling allowed in this matter on the part of the planning organs has put the trading organizations of regions of the country, where the load per worker is higher, into a more difficult situation.

A special place in the work of the trading enterprises is allotted to the struggle against violators of the rules of trade, against negative phenomena. For the organization of an effective struggle against them, staffs have been created in the enterprises which direct the work in regard to the prevention and exposure of negative phenomena. As a result, there has been a noticeable increase in the effectiveness of audits, and the number of violations has decreased.

Yu. S. Sokolov, USSR deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry

The workers of the system of the meat and dairy industry, as well as all Soviet people, are working tenaciously to realize the decisions of the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. At the center of our work is the fulfillment of the tasks established by the Food Program.

Having told what was done by the sector during the past year, the speaker communicated plans for 1983. He reported that a large program has been outlined for the production of cheese and butter, there will be an increase in the output of whole milk production and new types of milk. There will be an improvement in the packaging of products. The output of products designed for consumption by children will experience accelerated development. If during the past year 34 tons of dairy mixtures were produced, by 1985 this figure will be doubled.

It is our intention, said comrade Sokolov, to raise the share of packaged meat products to 54 percent and of semi-manufactures--to 61 percent. At the present time a number of measures are being implemented with respect to the reequipping of enterprises with the requisite equipment so as to bring about a sharp increase in the production of packaged products.

Yu. N. Kuznetsov, chief of the Design and Capital Construction Administration of the USSR Ministry of Trade

In spite of the fact that on the whole during the last two years of the five-year-plan the plan for the introduction of trade projects into operation has been fulfilled, the tasks that confront us continue to be responsible and strenuous. During the remaining three years of the five-year-plan we will have to build and put into operation four times more refrigerators and warehouses than during the two preceding years. For this it is necessary to have construction readiness with respect to many transient projects and simultaneously to create new construction inventories under the capacities being created.

Because of the incomplete assimilation of capital investments a tense situation is arising with respect to the commissioning of general commodity warehouses. In these conditions the ministries of trade must come up with an effective decision concerning the question of the search for additional capital investments, as well as credits from the Gosbank and the Bank for Financing Capital Investments for the continuation of the construction of the projects during the current year. All capacities established for 1983 must be put into operation by the designated deadlines.

Concluding words were delivered by A. I. Struyev, USSR minister of trade.

The participants of the expanded session of the collegium adopted a decision in regard to the question discussed. A plan of measures was also approved in regard to the fulfillment of the tasks emanating from the decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

OBLIGATORY PASSENGER INSURANCE LAW DISCUSSED

Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 14 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] On 4 June 1982 the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issued a ukase entitled "On Compulsory State Insurance of Passengers on Air, Rail, Maritime, Inland Water and Highway Transportation," which takes effect on 1 January 1983.

Under this ukase passengers on these types of transportation are subject to compulsory accident insurance during the trip (flight) or during time spent in the terminal, station or port. An insurance premium of 25 kopecks is included in the price of the air passenger's ticket. Passengers entitled to free travel under legislation in effect are covered by compulsory insurance without having to pay the premium.

Passengers are automatically covered by compulsory insurance from the moment when boarding of the aircraft is announced and terminates when they leave the airport of destination. Transit passengers remain covered on the grounds of the airport during the entire time they are waiting to board an airplane (helicopter) for which they have obtained a ticket. But insurance coverage of the passengers automatically ceases if they leave the premises of the airport and resumes upon their return.

The airline is required to prepare a certificate concerning every accident involving an insured passenger and to present it to the passenger or his heirs.

Should an insured passenger suffer complete (100-percent) and permanent disability because of an accident, he shall be paid 1,000 rubles, and in a case of partial permanent disability he shall be paid that portion of the amount of the insurance that corresponds to the percentage of disability. In case of the death of an insured passenger the amount of the insurance, 1,000 rubles, shall be paid to his heirs upon presentation of a certificate from a notary's office on the right of inheritance. For purposes of obtaining this certificate the state insurance inspectorate at the place where the documents are presented shall issue to the interested parties a certificate in the prescribed form which shall be presented to the notary's office.

Claims for payment of the amount of the insurance may be filed by the passenger or his heir with state insurance agencies during a period of 3 years from the date of the accident provided they possess the certificate on the accident

drawn up by the airline in the prescribed form. Without such a certificate applications of the passenger and his heirs to state insurance agencies shall not be taken under consideration.

A passenger who has been the victim of an accident shall be sent to a medical insurance examiners' commission for determination of its consequences; on the basis of its findings the state insurance agency shall make the decision to pay or to refuse payment of the amount of the insurance.

It should be borne in mind that the amount of the insurance is not paid if the insured passenger has received an injury because of actions of his own for which criminal liability has been prescribed through failure to obey the requests of the captain of the aircraft or through some other event not directly related to the flight or the handling of passengers after boarding of the airplane (helicopter) has been announced or the passenger has been left at his destination. Those same standards shall also extend to passenger fatalities.

Pursuant to the ukase state compulsory insurance shall not extend (and this means that the premium is not included in the price of the ticket) to passengers on international airlines.

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

HOUSING INSUFFICIENT, CONSTRUCTION SLOW IN KARAGANDA

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by G. Shipit'ko, IZVESTIYA special correspondent, Karaganda: "Repairs Following Original Occupancy: Why Housing Is Being Delivered With Things Unfinished in Karaganda"]

[Text] It was a long-awaited joy for the mineworker V. Shmelev: he had waited so many years for a new apartment, and finally his turn had come. He was allocated an apartment in the Southeast housing development, which is where the center of the city is to be moved in the future. And although the distance to work was somewhat longer, this was not disturbing: the worker bus would deliver him to the mine and take him back home after the shift. It was also nice that there was a large reservoir by the house where the entire family could enjoy recreation in the summertime and do some nice skiing in the winter.

In short, it was a great joy, and in the mess of moving it was not immediately noticed that the entrance door did not shut tight, that linoleum had been laid directly on the concrete floor slab instead of wood flooring, that there were cracks in the ceiling and the wallpaper was in some places coming unstuck. And when they tried to open the windows and transoms the espagnolettes and handles of the fastenings came off. So that repairs had to be undertaken instead of a housewarming. It was a month before the apartment looked like it was supposed to look at the time when it was received.

This case is no exception. Karaganda's builders confront quite a few acute problems.

It was noted at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that one of the central problems of the national economy is setting things right in the construction sector. This directive applies directly to the state of affairs in Karaganda, where construction and installation organizations are doing work of poor quality.

We visited one of the buildings, once again already accepted by the state commission, with A. Vorob'yev, head of the capital construction administration of the gorispolkom. One would never suppose that the building was ready for occupancy: even now the builders were hard at work there. Piles of trash from

the building operation were still lying about, the grounds had not been landscaped, and the children's play areas called for in the plan did not exist. The nearest telephone and store were a half hour's walk away. Even in the building itself quite a bit of work remained to be done: they were installing the plumbing, they were installing the wiring, and in the rooms they were doing the finishing work.

"This is not uncommon at all," explained N. Mikhaylenko, head of the construction complex of the housing construction combine. "As a rule we do all these jobs after the building is accepted for occupancy. Mainly we bring in subcontractors."

The subcontractors who were working there did not mince words in justifying themselves. The job, they said, was turned over to them late, there were frequent cases of departures from the proper sequence of operations in erecting buildings. For that reason they had to redo the same operation several times.

"The main cause still lies in the poor work of the DSK [housing construction combine]," the chief of the UKS [capital construction administration] said, trying to bring clarity into our talk. "Irregularity in delivery of structural components to building sites causes idle time on the part of fitters, delays counted not just in hours, but sometimes many days."

According to A. Vorob'yev, there is quite a bit of truth in this. A construction worker by education and calling, he is well aware that it is difficult to count on success without a smoothly operating production conveyor and a reliable construction capability.

The DSK has been producing large-panel houses for nearly 20 years, and Karaganda has mainly been built up with that kind of apartment building. But in time it became necessary to make the transition to new series with improved layout and greater conveniences for tenants. The combine had to undergo reconstruction, and this began 7 years ago. But, as they say, the reconstruction project muddled along. Two years ago the gorispolkom tried in a decision to have an impact on its pace: new deadlines were set for completion, and those responsible for the delay were punished. But even today the DSK is hardly meeting two-thirds of the builders' needs for fabrications and panels. The reason, it was explained to us, lies in the oversights of the project planners which meant that some of the equipment has not been put in operation. At present the people at the combine are themselves trying to adjust the equipment and to bring it up to rated capacity. But so far they have had little success. In addition, the lack of work habits with the new equipment and the shortage of personnel have had the result that defects are being produced within the combine which the new tenants later have to correct.

"If only we could confine all the problems to the DSK," key officials of the project planning institute say. "We are the city's principal project planners. We based our effort on the plan for economic and social development in the 11th Five-Year Plan, which sets the task of giving Karaganda an impressive architectural shape. Without wide use of diverse finishing materials such as coquina, reinforced-concrete slabs, colored cement, ceramic tile and glazed

brick the buildings cannot be given individuality. The institute's specialists worked with the construction organizations in developing plans in which new architectural solutions and layouts were used. Several buildings have been built which not only have an attractive external appearance, but are also finished within to a quite high standard. Unfortunately, the attempt to bring together architectural imagination and its practical implementation at the construction site has still remained at the level of an experiment. After all Karaganda and the entire oblast have good possibilities: there is a ceramics plant that has up-to-date equipment and several brick plants capable of fully meeting the need for construction and finishing materials. But their capacity is not being fully utilized. And given the constant shortage of building materials, fabrications and panels, there is an atmosphere of haste at construction sites."

There is also another aspect to this: the builders receive a bonus for a project delivered on time, even if it contains defects. Later the shortcomings have to be corrected. But the total amount of funds taken away by the state architectural and construction inspectorate shows how this is done. Last year it amounted to nearly 1 million rubles. Nor does it promise to be smaller this year. Another figure that characterizes the quality of construction is this: the cost per square meter of housing is 20 rubles below what was planned. This saving on comforts and conveniences and the quality of construction also has a bearing on the fact that new tenants have to roll up their sleeves and begin repairs immediately after receiving the apartment. They use building materials which are often available from those same builders, but now they have to be paid for. These include paint and whitewash, wood flooring, sanitary fixtures, radiator sections, cement and glass. Others not willing to enter into deals of this kind turn to the gorispolkom and municipal service departments.

"But we do not always manage to help them," said D. Grebnev, chief engineer of the city housing administration. "Under the present regulation the builders themselves are required to correct defects within 2 years. But it is difficult to find a common language with them: they talk about improper use and the lack of time. So people come to us. And usually we have to correct the defects ourselves. Every year tens of thousands of rubles are spent on this which were intended for altogether different purposes."

It cannot be said that the gorispolkom is resigned to this state of affairs. The issue of improving the quality of construction has not been taken off the agenda. But the decisions taken as a rule do not get carried out.

At the end of this May a session of the city soviet heard a report from the ispolkom which talked about the state of affairs in housing construction. The decision noted that every step needed to be taken to improve the quality of construction and to carry out the plans that have been adopted unconditionally. But this, just like many other things, was never carried out.

It is only a lack of exactingness that can explain why the documents of the state commission on acceptance of projects which the construction center has not completed are not uncommonly approved. Who, say, was preventing the gorispolkom from stiffening its back and rejecting acceptance of Building No 29,

which has 162 units? The documents for its acceptance, in which it was more-over judged to be "good," were signed back in August, but the building is not ready for occupancy.

Since the beginning of the year 61,000 square meters of housing have been opened for tenancy in the city, which is less than half of what was planned. By the end of the year builders are to deliver 91,000 square meters. The houses delivered in December then stand idle for months before the new tenants can move into them.

There is a procedure whereby local soviets of people's deputies and directors of enterprises and organizations have the power to make commission chairmen and members and also persons prevailing upon them to accept projects for occupancy with defects accountable under current legislation. This has substantially increased the abilities of local soviets to have an impact on the quality of construction. But the Karaganda Gorispolkom has not been using the rights granted it. Nor has the customer spoken up--the gorispolkom's UKS, which should have put a stop to the defects.

Today the Southeast housing development is the city's main construction site. Moreover, it is not just housing that is being erected here, but also administrative and public buildings; as we have already said, in future the new center of Karaganda will take shape here. But when one looks at the dismal gray boxes of the buildings built or under construction, it takes an exceptional bit of fantasy to believe it. Correcting this situation requires coordinated efforts by all participants in construction, who have an obligation to see that work is done at an even pace and to see that high quality standards are enforced. The gorispolkom has a large role in concentration of those efforts; it bears responsibility for shaping the appearance of Kazakhstan's mining capital.

7045

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HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

IRATE CITIZENS COMPLAIN ABOUT POOR SERVICE

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 14 Dec 82 p 4

[Questions from SOVETSKAYA LITVA readers and responses by LiSSR Ministry of Consumer Services officials: "Consumer Services: Readers Ask Questions"]

[Text] Speaking at the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out that today all spheres and sectors of the national economy "are important for our society, our people. And each ministry and department must analyze the state of affairs most carefully, again and again, and specify and carry out measures to resolve existing problems. The principal criterion in accordance with which they should evaluate their work is the extent to which the constantly increasing public demands are being met by the sector."

At a "roundtable" of SOVETSKAYA LITVA and the USSR VDNKh [Main Committee for Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy] held at the LiSSR Ministry of Consumer Services, the materials of which were published in our newspaper 4 December, the discussion concerned introduction of the advanced experience in enterprises' work in the services field, which has been acquired at the VDNKh, in the practice of those involved in consumer services [bytoviki] in Lithuania, and the problems facing them in reducing the times to fill orders, in further expanding the types of services and in improving their quality.

In the course of the discussion, the editorial staff familiarized the participants with a number of readers' letters which contain, together with favorable comments, specific wishes and advice aimed at improving the work of associations, factories, repair and service shops, criticism directed at consumer services employees as well.

Today we are publishing responses by responsible officials and specialists of the LiSSR Ministry of Consumer Services to several of these letters from our readers.

Letter from E. Zhukas, teacher at PTU [v]ocational and technical school No 43 in Shyauliyay:

"I understand that the specialization of consumer services enterprises in repairing specific types of domestic equipment is good. But is it always convenient? Recently I was faced with the following situation: they repair wristwatches in one shop and alarm clocks in another. Information on which timepieces are repaired and exactly where they are repaired is poor. So one must run from one shop to another. Is that really normal?"

Answer from A. Gabrenas, chief of the equipment repair administration of the LiSSR Ministry of Consumer Services:

"In Shyauliyay, as in all other cities in the republic, receiving centers should accept all types and brands of timepieces that need repair except electronic, quartz, and electromechanical types. Special equipment is required to determine defects in those types of timepiece, and all receiving centers do not have the capability of providing this at the present. The criticism about the lack of full information on this matter at receiving centers is correct. This omission will be corrected in the near future."

Letter from A. Volkov, deputy chief of the communications department of the "Okeanyrbflot" [o]cean fishing fleet base in Klaypeda:

"On 6 May 1982 I brought a refrigerator to the 'Vil'nis' enterprise in Klaypeda for painting. Receipt No 446266 stated that the order would be filled on 16 May. On the appointed day they telephoned me from the enterprise and stated that they had 'already made a unit (?), but that they had not had time to paint it.' But my refrigerator did not need anything except painting. After this I received a notice three more times that completion of my order was being held up: either no paint, or the technician was sick. It has continued this way for 6 months already, but the refrigerator is still in the shop."

Answer from A. Gabrenas:

"This really took place. The problem of filling orders promptly was discussed in the collective of the 'Vil'nis' enterprise for repair of domestic appliances. Those guilty of procrastination have received disciplinary punishment. The refrigerator now has been painted and returned to its owner. The management has apologized to Comrade Volkov for the shortcomings permitted in the enterprise's work."

Letter from D. Skvabere, construction engineer in Panevezhis:
"Where is a bicycle repaired? They do not provide such service in Panevezhis. We went to a motor vehicle repair facility [avtoservis] and were refused: it is not their specialization. The household appliance repair enterprise did not help us, either. And after all, such a situation is not normal. One would think that, if bicycle repair cannot be organized in every city, a receiving center which could send them to an appropriate shop should be in each rayon center."

Answer from A. Gabrenas:

"The suggestion makes sense. In the near future, a bicycle repair shop will be opened in the city of Panevezhis which will also serve the residents of nearby rayons."

Letter from A. Martsinkyavichene, secretary of the "Atzhalinas" kolkhoz party organization, Alituskiy Rayon:

"There is a consumer services center [punkt bytovogo obsluzhivaniya] in our kolkhoz. It is situated in quarters which are cramped and impractical for this purpose. The services rendered here are extremely limited. In order to improve service for the farmers, we decided to move our center to a building in which a store was located until last year. But it requires major repair, and without the help of those who provide the services we cannot manage. Comrade Varalyavichyus, director of the Alituskiy consumer services combine, came to our kolkhoz and listened to our suggestions, but no headway has been made in the matter."

Answer from A. Lisauskas, chief of the services administration of the LSSR Ministry of Consumer Services:

"The Alituskiy Rayispolkom, in its decision for No 95, has obliged the 'Atzhalinas' kolkhoz to repair the former store through its own efforts and resources to equip it as a complete receiving center for consumer services. After the kolkhoz completes the repair work, the Alituskiy consumer services combine will provide the center with the necessary furniture and stock for normal operation."

Letter from E. Urbonene, a teacher in Panevezhis:

"Recently I decided to alter a suit made of good material. I decided to sew a waistcoat from a jacket and to taper a skirt. This had to be done in two shops, since one of them only performs alterations, but does not do any tapering--they do this work in another shop. And the shops are located in various parts of the city. So I ran from one to another. The situation is the same for sewing new things: they sew cloth in one place and knitwear in another. Is this really convenient for customers?"

Answer from A. Lisauskas:

"Apparently this is another omission in the work of the information service. A clothing repair shop which accepts orders for repair, turning and renovation of clothing was opened in the city of Penevezhis at 27 Rotomskisa Street in September this year.

"With regard to the sewing of clothing from cloth and knitwear, this work involves different technological processes and organization of labor, and requires that the appropriate equipment be available, and for this reason it is performed in specialized repair shops."

Letter from C. Clekhnovich, a typist in Vilnius:

"Window glazing has become a serious problem in the city. Glass may be purchased. But where does one find an expert to install it? Can it be possible that the consumer service in the capital city is not in a position to provide those who need this simple service with glass, transport, and installers?"

Answer from S. Kupchyunas, manager of the Republic Trust for Housing Construction and Apartment Repair:

"This problem really exists, but we have not succeeded in resolving it thus far. Glazing windows on call in the city of Vilnius is now being handled by just one expert. He has a specially equipped motor vehicle at his disposal, but he is able to serve only six or seven customers per day, that is, about half as many as the number of calls. We have discussed the problem of filling orders for glass work more than once, and have outlined appropriate measures. It should be recognized, however, that the state of affairs is slowly being improved. The problem is that much here depends not only on us. Often we do not have the opportunity to satisfy the customer because of the lack of glass in the dimensions needed. We are now being supplied with glass of arbitrary dimensions, but we need measured glass, in accordance with definite specifications. If the republic Gosstrib would take this into account in allocating funds, we would be able to significantly improve service to customers through the time savings in cutting glass, adjusting it to measurements, and so forth. The lack of premises for a glass shop also seriously hampers our work. At present, it huddles in a small room where one worker cannot turn around. We have appealed in the gorispolkom more than once in this regard, but the matter of accommodations is being resolved slowly at present."

Letter from Ya. Semenova, creamery worker in Zarasay:

"I am living in a house with stove heating. The flue has been needing repair. I turned to the consumer services combine--there are no stove repairmen there. I went to the housing administration--there they put me on a list which approached the end only in October (but I had applied there as far back as in the spring). Of course, I could have engaged a free-lance worker [chastnik], but you don't ask him for quality, and it is expensive. Can it be possible that the consumer service of a rayon center is not able to organize such service for the people?"

Answer from S. Kupchyunas:

"The problem of stove repair personnel is rather critical. There aren't that many old specialists, and no one is training new ones. I have made inquiries in three training centers: the republic's Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Rural Construction, and Ministry of Municipal Services--they are not training such specialists in any of them. And they are needed, of course. And certainly the appropriate departments ought to think over this problem: there are still many houses with stove heating in our cities, but it is very difficult at present for the consumer service to improve such services to the people when there is a lack of trained personnel."

Letter from V. Martsinkyavichyus, resident of Nemezhis settlement, Vil'nyuskiy Rayon:

"My wife planned to dye a coat. She applied to the 'Shvara' drycleaning and dyeing factory in Vilnius. They told her: we can take it, but without a guarantee of quality work. What does this mean? They can ruin a good article? Is it really impossible to guarantee dyeing? In neighboring Belorussia they guarantee dyeing of even fur articles, but here they simply do not accept them for dyeing. What is so complicated here? And will these types of services be set up in the capital of our republic?"

Answer from I. Gadlyauskas, director of the "Buytis" association of consumer service enterprises and organizations in Vilnius:

"In the process of dyeing articles, some types of fabrics shrink, and in addition, places that are faded or threadbare from wear, as well as neglected stains, are dyed unevenly. For this reason, an enterprise cannot guarantee quality dyeing of articles with the defects mentioned. It is evident that they were present on the coat which Comrade Martsinkyavichyus' wife presented for dyeing. With regard to the dyeing of natural suede and sheepskin jackets by the dye-spraying method, the 'Shvara' factory is planning to introduce this type of service in 1983. At present, work is being completed and the processing method is being improved, the appropriate facilities are being prepared, and equipment is being installed at the factory."

Letter from T. Tribukhina, librarian in Vilnius:

"Not long ago my father died. During the funeral ceremony in the ritual services hall on Olandu Street, mother became ill and lost consciousness. However, there was no one to render medical assistance and the necessary medicines could not be found. 'First aid' had to be called. Is it really impossible to organize duty for a medical employee with the bureau of ritual services?"

Answer from I. Gadlyauskas:

"The matter is raised correctly. The 'Buytis' association twice has appealed to the public health department of the Vilnius gorispolkom with a request to provide a medical employee for duty at the bureau of ritual services. However, we have not yet received a positive answer. Perhaps the republic's Ministry of Health will be able to find the opportunity to resolve this matter? The only thing we were able to do is to provide the bureau with a first aid kit. It is located with the dispatcher."

From the editorial staff: The "roundtable" discussion on further improving consumer services, the letters from our readers and the specialists' responses to them attest to the fact that, although considerable attention is being devoted in the republic to improving work in the services field, there are still enough problems. And far from everything here depends on just the consumer services personnel alone.

The editorial staff also hopes to receive detailed, practical answers from other ministries and departments concerned, as well as from local party and soviet organs, to the questions posed by the "roundtable" participants, the newspaper's readers and specialists. The main thing is that the solutions they adopt which affect consumer services and the pledge to the working people are effective. The important and necessary discussion will be continued in the newspaper.

8936

CSO: 1827/77

HOUSING AND PERSONAL SERVICES

WOMEN ENCOURAGED: WORK ONLY PART-TIME, ECONOMIZE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Lyudmila Shlyannikova: "The Economy of the Family"]

[Excerpt] The story of one family comes to mind. In it, as is happening more and more often, both the husband and wife worked. The son and daughter had grown up. For the present they were going to a kindergarten, no particular problems arose with their raising. Little children are little concerns. But now they began to go to school, and the problems began to rain down one after another. The wife decided to quit her job, which she liked, incidentally, in order to devote herself to the raising of the children and to the family, in short, to become a housewife. True, there were doubts as to whether the husband's wages alone would be enough for all the family expenses. The results were most unexpected. One wage was enough.

Why? Novosibirsk economists somehow calculated how much the household labor of the average family, which consists of two workers and one child, is worth. It turned out that in housekeeping such a family saves about 1,000 rubles a year. It is especially worth noting that three-fourths of this amount is the contribution of the woman. And this is if she is working. If the woman is busy only with housekeeping, she had greater opportunities to save. She has no need to hurry when she is preparing dinner. And this means that the kasha will not get too sweet and fatty, as much soup will be prepared as is needed, so that it would not spoil. She will have time to rack her brains over how to use the bread which has all the same gone stale--the culinary art has tens of means! She will keep an eye on when the pants of her daughter or the slacks of her son need mending and, hence, will lengthen their life on time. And so on and so forth.

However, one must not think that we are calling upon all women to quit work and become housewives. Our society rejected long ago the patriarchal ideas that a woman should stay at home, while a man should earn money. The involvement of a woman in social production is of great economic and social importance. And we will be frank: Will we be able in the immediate future to do away with the centuries-old division of household labor? Hardly. And is it necessary to do this?

Society is now proceeding in a different direction. It is shortening the working time of a woman, so that she would have more of an opportunity to busy herself with the family and domestic matters. In the Basic Directions of USSR Economic and Social Development for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990 it is recorded: "To create for women having young children the opportunity to work a partial workday or partial work week...."

Therefore, women, who are taking two rates, a job combined with other work for the purpose of increasing the prosperity of the family and thereby are tearing themselves from it, give it a thought: Is it worth agreeing to such a step? Especially if a rug, crystal glasses or another fur coat for your daughter is the goal of the additional earnings.

"We have great material and spiritual means for the more and more complete development of the individual and will increase them henceforth. But it is important at the same time that each person would know how to use them wisely. And this, in the end, depends on what the interests and needs of the individual are." These words were heard from the rostrum of the 26th party congress in the report of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

In their majority the Soviet people are using wisely the diverse wealth which society gives them. But, as they say, there is a black sheep in every family. To give less, but to take more--such sentiments still exist among a certain portion of our fellow citizens. Egotism and middle-class conventionality, hoarding, indifference to the concerns and affairs of the people grow precisely on such soil.

This is what the string of arguments leads to, if you think about how we keep house.

7807

CSO: 1827/36

CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

CHAIRMAN MASALIYEV ON TRADE SERVICES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 16 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by A. Masaliyev, chairman of the Consumer Goods and Trade Commission of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "The Main Law of Our Life"]

[Excerpts] The job of expanding production of consumer goods occupies an important place among the soviets' multitude of concerns large and small. Agencies of soviet authority devote an especially great deal of attention to the use of local possibilities and resources for these purposes. A great deal of work is performed by the corresponding prominent committees at all levels, from rayon and city soviets to the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Reports by a number of ministries and departments whose enterprises produce consumer goods have been considered in recent years at meetings of the committees on consumer goods and trade of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Leaders of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry and certain other ministries and departments have been subjected to severe criticism for breakdowns in plan assignments, for their passive position and their formal attitude toward consumer goods production. Examples were cited in which large enterprises, in order to make it appear that they were engaged in the production of consumer goods, produced "trifling items," the production of which could have been successfully mastered by local industry. Based on the results of the discussion recommendations were worked out, which became the basis for a number of measures. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted decisions based on the committee materials, which require the responsible agencies to correct the shortcomings noted.

The situation with respect to the production of consumer goods using local resources in Azerbaijan and Estonia was seriously and substantially discussed. Many suggestions and critical comments were made with respect to those republics. It was noted that the work of revealing local raw materials and production by-products suitable for producing essential items is developing slowly. The

work of pensioners and others who remain at home is poorly utilized. Certain local soviets, their executive committees and permanent commissions do not demonstrate proper initiative in this matter, tolerate shortcomings and disseminate advanced know-how poorly.

It should be stated that the thorough study of the situation with respect to the use of local resources for producing consumer goods, using the example of the two republics, was a further inducement to the positive resolution of many issues. In Estonia and Azerbaijan, for example, production involving work performed in the home began to develop more rapidly, and the capacities of local industry enterprises were expanded.

The deputies' commissions in the Union republics have also become more active. Specifically, in 1982 there were meetings of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet's Commission on Industry, Transport and Communications, and Commission on Consumer Goods and Trade. Questions were considered with respect to the fulfillment of assignments for increasing output, expanding the assortment and improving the quality of consumer goods by enterprises of the republic's ministry of local industry. It was noted that, along with some positive results in the republic, there are still many enterprises which are not managing to fulfill assignments and socialist commitments with respect to increasing the output of consumer goods. Take the "Kirghizavtomash" production association, as an example. Consumer goods output was reduced four-fold there over the past 3 years. An analysis of the causes led to the conclusion that both the association leadership and the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry, which is in charge of it, are doing little to provide the consumer goods sector with the necessary materials, components and equipment.

Members of the commissions' preparatory groups are giving special attention to those matters, the resolution of which depends mainly upon such factors as organization, discipline, initiative and the efficient use of resources. This approach is producing worthwhile results. As a direct result of a proposal by the permanent commissions on consumer goods and trade of the USSR Supreme Soviet's chambers a possibility was found for increasing consumer goods production by 189.3 million rubles in the nation in 1982.

Despite all these efforts, however, unsatisfactory advantage is still being taken of possibilities for the production of many cultural, personal and household items within the systems of the republic ministries of local and fuel industry, forestry, social security and consumer services, and certain other industries under the control of the local soviets. Goods for the market are not being produced in adequate quantities by far at enterprises of the RSFSR Ministry of Forestry in such timber-rich oblasts as Vologda, Arkhangelsk, Omsk and Tomsk oblasts.

When one compares to such diverse approaches with respect to resolving the problem of producing goods out of local materials, one automatically concludes that a great deal depends upon the very way in which the matter is handled, upon the

degree of responsibility for accomplishing it. It is a known fact that the leaders of trade administrations and unions of consumers' societies in many oblasts, krais and autonomous republics, instead of working actively to set up the local production of short items, in many cases literally swamp republic and Union ministries of trade, republic unions of consumers' societies, Tsentrosoyuz and planning agencies with requests for the centralized allocation of commodities, including the most simple ones.

The permanent commissions exercise purposive control over the manner in which their decisions and recommendations are being fulfilled and when necessary they go back to the same parties and with the growing requirements in mind make increased demands of those upon whom the resolution of this or that question depends. Frankly speaking, however, the deputies are not always sufficiently firm and persistent. A serious demand was made in this respect in September of 1982 at a meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which directed the attention of the soviets of people's deputies to the need to step up the work of increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods. Emphasis was placed on the need regularly to discuss matters pertaining to the production of consumer goods in the presidiums and permanent commissions of Union and autonomous republic supreme soviets, at sessions of the soviets of people's deputies and at meetings of their executive committees and permanent commissions. It was also recommended that the permanent commissions of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet make recommendations, when necessary, with respect to bringing to accountability individual officials failing to assure the fulfillment of assignments over which they have control.

I would also like to say a word about the constantly increasing role of the local soviets and their commissions which handle trade matters, in the successful realization of comprehensive interbranch programs for improving the efficiency of state trade and the consumer cooperative system, programs which are currently being put together. The coordinating councils for accomplishing this work are created in these, after all.

This is one more means by which the agencies of authority can improve the quality of trade services for the population. Coordinating councils and working groups are being created in these bodies. This is an essential phase. It is important to take the next step straightaway, however. The soviet executive committees, their sections and the permanent commissions must vigorously set about taking practical action. The experience of the Dagestan ASSR and Samarkand Oblast can serve an example.

The interbranch programs are called that because they are realized through the efforts of various ministries and departments. The local soviets and their deputies' commissions have the crucial role with respect to coordinating and skillfully directing these joint efforts and using them effectively to raise trade services for the population to a qualitatively new level.

CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF MEAT AND DAIRY INDUSTRY ON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "With Economic Accountability" subtitled "First Deputy Minister V. Demin, USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry, Answers Readers' Questions" as put by I. Leshchevskiy. Material in slantlines appears in boldface type in the original.]

[Text] /Our editors receive many letters in connection with the implementation of the food program resolved on at the May (1982) Plenum, CPSU Central Committee. Valentin Ivanovich, our readers often ask this question: although production of meat and milk is growing, there are lines for them in the stores. For example, Comrades V. Brykina, Omsk, N. Novikov, Ufa and N. Galin, Magnitogorsk, have written on this./

There is only one answer I can give: our production of food is really increasing. Look at the official data. In 1940, our country produced 4.7 million tons of meat but in 1980, 15 million, or over three times more. Whole milk and cheese output has increased to more than twice the previous value.

/And per capita?/

Also per capita. In 15 years, consumption of meat products has grown from 41 to 58 kilos and that of dairy products, from 251 to 314 kilos.

/Why is that not enough?/

We must take into account that in our economy in the last twenty years, average monthly pay has grown to over three times more than previously, while retail meat and milk prices have remained the same. People today can buy much more high-quality goods than previously. Also, in this time period, the urban population has grown by 100 and more million persons, whereas that in rural areas has diminished by almost 33 million. Tremendous numbers of people have gone from being agricultural producers to being consumers.

The growth in meat and dairy products output in our country has attracted special attention. The task set for us by the May Plenum, CPSU Central Committee,

is as follows: by 1990, per capita consumption of meat and meat products will increase to 70 kg and that of milk and dairy products, to 330-340 kg.

Of course, it is incontestable that much is being done. But there is a shortfall. How are those working in the branch trying to correct it?

There are various ways; let us look at the most important one. Better use must be made in the branch of raw materials to produce a larger quantity of healthful and varied foods from a given quantity of procured livestock and milk. This represents a great opportunity for us.

For example, at milk-processing plants, leftover by-products--nonfat milk, buttermilk and whey--amount to more than 42 million tons and contain all the constituent parts of milk: fat, vitamins, proteins and lactose. We return a considerable amount of the skimmed milk and whey to the agricultural sector for feed. Another part is used in production, but not always efficiently. Of course the most sensible thing would be to use all this unprocessed food for human consumption.

Today workers in our branch are concentrating their efforts on the diverse use of raw material. There is increased production of sour-milk beverages, "tvorog" (pot cheese), powdered skimmed milk, nonfat preserved milk and various semi-prepared products for such branches of the industry as bread and cake-baking.

Milk products with reduced fat content, supplemented by protein, are also produced from this raw material.

Kefir, for example, usually contains 3.2% fat and 8.1% dry skimmed-milk residue, basically protein, while Tallinn kefir contains these substances to 1 and 11% . . . It must be said how much more healthful the second of these products is for those not employed at hard manual labor.

There has been successful work toward establishing new dairy products with reduced fat content, vegetable additives and various aromatic agents at enterprises in the RSFSR, Belorussia and the Baltic states.

The meat-processing branch makes more use of slaughtered animals' blood and edible bone and other by-products for food. For example, the Ukraine, Moldavia and Latvia produce many types of blood sausage, some with vegetable additives.

In the past five years, then, the food output from one ton of livestock has grown in value from 1420 to 1555 R and that from milk, to 241 R/t from 220.

Our readers have noticed this trend, but react differently, as shown by this letter from pension recipient V. Pryadchenko of Dnepropetrovsk: "Recently I saw a telecast by the political commentator Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy. The viewers' questions were answered by ministers concerned with food production and distribution. While the program was very interesting, one thing was not clear to me: Minister S. F. Antonov of the USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy

Industry, spoke on the output of new products. But why new ones? Milk, kefir, cheese and pot cheese are good enough by themselves. Do they need to be "improved"? Don't we then present our shortcomings as virtues?"

I cannot agree to putting the question that way. All people are different: young and old, fat and thin, white-collar workers, manual laborers, persons living in the north and those in the south. They need food of different caloric content.

In other countries with well-developed dairying, as I wish to emphasize, many kinds of skimmed-milk products with different supplements are made. An example of this worldwide trend is the considerable portion of US consumption represented by one-percent and skimmed milk. Beverages based on skimmed milk with sugar, aromatic agents and flavorings are the coming thing. In East Germany, West Germany and the US, there is a great deal of butter with supplemental protein and only 40-45% fat. Likewise, butter is produced in which up to 50% of the butterfat has been replaced by vegetable fat.

Quite a few letters come from women and they all somehow concern relief from housework through semiprepared and prepared foods. For example, A. Neleditskaya, engineer, writes from Moscow: "In Moscow fried piroshki with meat filling used to be sold at stands on nearly every corner. Also, I often bought dumplings on the way home. I got home, put them in boiling water--and in 15 minutes, supper for the whole family was ready. Now there are fewer foods of this type."

The dumpling situation is this. In 1970, 115,000 tons of dumplings were made and in 1981, 215,000 tons, 1.9 times as many. However, since consumption is rising very rapidly, output by the end of the Five-Year Plan is set at 400,000 tons annually.

As for piroshki, as the recommendations based on biology research at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences' Institute of Nutrition and published by the USSR Ministry of Health state, frying of piroshki, the previous production technique, lowers their quality through the multiple overheating of fats and is to be avoided. For this reason, in plans for meat-preparation enterprises now under construction, output of such products is not recommended. Baked piroshki with different fillings including meat are being prepared in the public catering enterprises.

Since Comrade Neleditskaya is from Moscow, she will probably be interested in the following news. The ministry has planned to begin construction in this Five-Year Plan of a specialized plant in the capital for production of quick-frozen foods, the largest in Europe. Its capacity will be 200,000 portions per shift. The plant will produce foods from whole and ground meat as well as semiprepared foods. The output of quick-frozen meat and cheese-filled pies is projected.

A large number of letters has been devoted to food for children. Here is one, from A. Yelina, a worker in Rubtsovsk: "Some years ago I read in *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* an interesting article on the output of food products for

children. It is true that large quantities of such products are processed, but all for healthy children. However, I have a sick child who requires a special diet. Where can I get what is needed?/

In the early 1970's, a new sub-branch of the dairy industry was formed, specializing in powdered-milk products for children. This followed large-scale efforts by the branch's scientific research organizations, the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Nutrition and the Ministry of Health. Now milk-conserving combines in Istra, Volovo, Khorol and Balta put out powdered milk mixtures for children. This year they are producing 36,000 tons. True, these mixtures are chiefly designated for healthy children.

But there are foods for children's special and therapeutic diets. They have been developed for children with health problems of different kinds in wide variety by scientists. For example, a group of low-lactose mixtures is recommended for children with lactose intolerance; it appears in five varieties. There are acidophilic foods and those with vegetable supplements as well as porridges with cereal and serum-protein supplements.

Starting in 1984 a new milk-conserving combine will start production of 6,500 tons of these products in Sibay, Bashkir ASSR. Besides, in the 4th quarter of this year, the first experimental plant in the country, in Lianozov, Moscow, will begin production of liquid and paste milk products for early childhood. Foods for special diets will occupy an important place in the assortment of the plant, whose experience will be used in the construction of similar enterprises and plants in other USSR cities.

/Now, Valentin Ivanovich, let us try to return to where we started. There is still a shortage of meat and dairy products, as our readers' letters correctly observe. The food program has set forth how their production should grow. But it appears - and our readers' questions reflect this, that there is another problem: it is well-known that approximately 92 million tons of milk, 56% more than in the USA, were produced in 1980 in our country, but each Soviet citizen obtained only 16% more drinking milk than each American. Per capita cheese processing was 2.7 times less, while that of condensed milk products was one and one-half times less. Surely it is a very great task - to better utilize what we have. This will save the cost of increasing production volume. We feed over 12 million tons of whole milk to young livestock. This amount, as scientists have found, is not necessary for the growth of young animals./

The difference between the USSR and the USA in per capita consumption of certain dairy products is related to the different nutritional patterns that have evolved in the two countries. Almost half the milk procured in the USSR goes into the processing of butter, but only 18% in the USA. In 1981, 1.2 million tons of butter were produced in the USSR, 2.1 times more than in the USA, where 0.55 million tons were produced during this period.

There are also great differences with respect to the assortment of dairy products. In the USSR the bulk of production is made up of hard cheeses fermented with rennet and processed cheeses with up to 50% solid contents in the dry mass (about 700,000 tons). In America, production of soft cheeses is very wide-spread, especially defatted or 20%-fat cottage cheese with different flavor components.

Today in the USSR, more than 600,000 tons of a purely national specialty, pot cheese, is produced. In composition it resembles soft cheeses, but it neither belongs to this group nor constitutes an element of the indicator for per capita cheese processing.

You are correct in speaking of the necessity of sharply lowering the amount of whole milk fed to livestock. Workers in our branch and in agriculture are solving this problem by increasing production of whole milk substitute and use it in animal husbandry more and more widely. The ministry's enterprises processed over one million tons of substitute in ten years, making available around 9 million tons of milk from the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for consumers instead of feeding it to calves. The growth of whole-milk-substitute production to nearly twice the previous value is planned by 1985. This will make possible savings of over 12 million tons of milk in the 11th Five-Year Plan alone and its consequent use in processing food for the consumption of the Soviet people.

I wish to conclude by saying that there are very great unutilized reserves in the branch. The resolutions of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee obligate each of us to view critically everything we do and have done. We must significantly improve the utilization of agricultural raw material in this Five-Year Plan, and to achieve 100% recovery of milk and meat for the consumer. It is necessary to introduce the receipt of milk and meat delivery directly at the farm, with the processor minimizing losses by providing transport. Along with agro-industrial combines, the branch's workers ought to define the optimal raw-material supply zones for the enterprise, limiting the radius of the area from which livestock, fowl and milk are obtained. Technology producing no or little waste should be introduced and, further, the yield from one ton of raw material in food should be increased and the quality and selection of meat and dairy products should be improved.

9582

LSU: 1827/51

CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

MINISTER ON LIGHT AND FOOD INDUSTRY MACHINERY PRODUCTION PLANS

Moscow PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 12, 1982 pp 29-34

[Article by I. Pudkov, minister of machinebuilding for light and food industry: "The Sector's Tasks in Solving the Food Problem"]

[Text] The May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee adopted the Food Program, which was drafted in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Congress and is a most important and integral part of the party's economic strategy for the coming decade. It emphasized that it is a paramount task of machinebuilding ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex to mainly complete in the period up to 1990 the full mechanization of cropping and animal husbandry and the retooling of the food branches of industry, the trade sector and the food service industry on an up-to-date technical basis.

L. I. Brezhnev noted in his address at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee that we are encountering with ever greater frequency a situation in which the bottleneck is not production, but transportation, storage, the processing of farm produce and its delivery to the consumer.

A considerable share of the responsibility for the volume and quality of agricultural products processed lies on machinebuilders. The system of Minleg-pishchemash [Ministry of Machinebuilding for Light and Food Industry] contains a sizable number of production associations and enterprises which are specialized in manufacturing processing equipment for these sectors of the economy. The volume of production of this equipment rose 123.8 percent during the last 5-year period. At the same time about 290 designations of new technology were put into production for the food branches and 108 for the trade sector and the food service industry. At the same time 323 designations of outdated products were modernized and 148 were withdrawn from production. The quality of the equipment manufactured for these branches rose considerably. As a result the relative share of products in this category bearing the state Quality Emblem went up to 30 percent.

Yet the bulk of processing equipment produced in the sector is made up of separate machines and units, while integrated units and processing lines comprise only 25 percent. There is no question that the situation which has come about diminishes the possibilities for attaining the overall growth of the consumer's labor productivity and more thorough processing of the agricultural raw material, reduction of its losses, and improvement of quality and assortment.

Lines of machines have been developed to correct these shortcomings and also to improve the planning of production and delivery of processing equipment to the branches of the agroindustrial complex. Each of the lines is intended for performance of the entire cycle of processing transformations from primary treatment of the raw material to the output of the final product, weighed out and packaged and ready for sale to the consumer. More than 3,400 models and types and sizes of equipment are to be put into production in order to carry out that part of the Food Program which concerns delivery to consumers of the lines of machines that have been developed. The list of products being manufactured for the branches of the agroindustrial complex will thus increase 1.4-fold. More than 1,400 new models of machines have to be created, including 1,190 for the food branches and 140 for the trade sector and the food service industry.

The Food Program calls for a sharp increase in the production of grain and grain products. Minlegpromash is committed to furnishing these branches with the processing equipment they need for storage of grain, production of flour, milled and rolled products, and other products. More than 60 designations of equipment will be created for the milling and elevator industry and 30 for the baking industry. Output volumes will rise sharply. For instance, twice as much milling and elevator equipment, baking equipment and processing lines for alimentary pastes will be manufactured as in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Assistance in putting the new types of equipment into production and in substantially increasing the volume of its manufacture is needed from the consumer ministries with respect to improving the organization of the process of the final touches on experimental prototypes and the conduct of acceptance tests.

Sets of highly productive milling equipment capable of processing 500 tons of grain per day and yielding up to a 75-percent yield of flour in the higher grades and also lines of machines with high unit capacity for mixed feed plants with an output of 1,000 tons per day will be developed for enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Procurements. Plans call for creating and putting into production new models of recirculating grain-drying units with higher technical-and-economic indicators than the series-manufactured Model RD driers and new types of bucket elevators for grain with an output of 500 tons per hour and grain conveyors with an output of 165 tons per hour.

Plans call for completing efforts to create and manufacture production lines during the 5-year period for making premixes with a capacity of 3,000 tons per year, whose introduction will make it possible to improve the quality of mixed feeds and the efficiency of their production.

Plans for the baking industry include manufacturing complete lines for production of round hearth-baked bread and standardized rack (rasstoynoye) equipment, baking ovens in a range of sizes with improved technical-and-economic characteristics; completion of projects to mechanize bakery storage facilities and shipping departments for a wide assortment of products; and for the confectionery industry--machines for the production of various types of cookies with a capacity of 3 tons per shift.

Among the most important tasks facing the branch is the creation of sets of processing equipment for plants of the sugar industry capable of processing up

to 6,000 tons of beets per day. Their use will make it possible to reduce the length of the sugar beet processing season to 100-105 days (instead of the present 130-135 days) and to correspondingly reduce losses of sugar during storage of the beet.

The Food Program calls for major steps to improve the supply of fruit and vegetables and potatoes to the public, including reduction of losses of the raw material by introducing technologies that eliminate waste and conserve resources. Accordingly one of the most urgent tasks facing enterprises and organizations of Minleppishchemash is to create a range of equipment for processing fruit and vegetables and potatoes, the second generation of production lines for aseptic canning of tomato products and puree-type intermediate products, tanks to store them with a capacity up to 300 cubic meters to be installed outside the shop (the volume of one-time storage of the product in these units would be increased 4-5-fold), as well as creating an entire interrelated set of equipment designed for repacking intermediate products in shipping containers under aseptic conditions. Lines need to be developed for manufacturing powdered mashed potatoes and then a range of equipment needs to be created on that basis for production of various partially prepared potato products: as a side dish, frozen, potato patties, potato croquettes, English-style potato chips, etc.

A range of production lines and sections is to be completed in the 11th Five-Year Plan for various types of baby foods from fruit and vegetables, and production lines are to be put into series manufacture for preserved vegetable snacks with an output of 50 tubes per shift and for squash and eggplant caviar with a capacity of 40 tubes per shift, presses for briquetting dried vegetables and potatoes with a capacity of 200 kg per hour, and other processing equipment.

For enterprises and shops engaged in primary processing of livestock there are plans to manufacture production lines for processing hogs with an output of 100 head per hour, similar lines for processing cattle, production lines for bringing hides, etc. Lines of machines will be created to equip and raise the technical level of sausage enterprises and shops, there will be a range of corresponding mechanized tools for cutting up carcasses, for whitening hides and for completely deboning meat; lines for the production of cooked sausages (with a capacity of 750 kg per hour), liver sausages (500 kg per hour), sausages in artificial casing (1,000 kg per hour), semidry sausages (5 tons per shift), and vacuum cutters (hopper capacity 350 liters). The level of mechanization of sausagemaking will rise substantially when they are introduced.

All processes will be fully mechanized on the new lines for processing and packing poultry with an output of 1,000 head per hour, including evisceration.

For enterprises of the dairy industry plans call for producing series-manufactured equipment for producing and bottling sterilized milk under aseptic conditions (capacity 5 tons per hour), lines for the production of cream cheese by the separation method and sour cream (5 tons per hour). Plans call for completing efforts to create automated sets of equipment for manufacturing liquid dairy products for infants, including cream cheese, with an output of 15 tons of milk per day.

Major efforts will be made in the direction of new technology in the field of secondary processing of dairy raw materials. Series manufacture of complete equipment for extracting proteins and fat from the whey in cheesemaking with a capacity of 5 tons per hour and new lines for the production of raw casein and milk-protein concentrates. A range of vacuum evaporators and ultrafiltration units, cream separators (with a capacity of 25 tons per hour) and lines for the production of cottage cheese (3.6 tons per hour).

The Food Program assigned targets for the 11th and 12th Five-Year Plans calling for a rapid growth of production of vegetable oil and margarine products and outlined measures to improve their quality. Even in the current 5-year period the demand for these foodstuffs must be fully satisfied. The line of machines for the oil and fat industry includes new oil extractors for processing seed; their series production will begin in 1983. Provision has been made to do work on production of lines for refining oils whose capacity will be 220 tons per shift, which is 1.5-fold more than those manufactured in large runs at present. In addition, work will be completed on creation of flow lines with a high unit capacity for churning butter. Their output will reach 3 tons per day, i.e., will triple the output of present machines. Lines for the manufacture of process cheese, cheese of the suluguni type, new types of cheesemakers and other progressive equipment.

There are also plans to put automated lines into series production for manufacturing toilet soap with a capacity up to 4 tons per hour--twice as great as the lines now being manufactured, and new MEM-400 soap extractors with an output of 400 tons per hour. In the current 5-year period plans call for producing a line of machines for fast freezing of foodstuffs manufactured on a meat, dairy or fish base. They include sets of equipment for meat and fish dishes suitable as a second course, pelmeni and rissoles with twice as large an output as those series-produced; for vareniki and syrniki; sets of equipment for packaging fast-frozen fruit and vegetable products, etc.

The Program especially emphasizes the need to supply packaging and wrapping equipment and packaging materials. There are plans in the branch to put into production lines for filling 48,000 bottles with liquid foods per hour, which is twice the level now attained; new automatic machines for packaging butter, margarine and other products with a capacity up to 200 packages per minute--triple the output of those now being series-produced.

In the current 5-year period the list of equipment for packaging such volume bulk products as flour, hulled and rolled products, granulated sugar, salt, etc., is being renewed. The output of equipment for packaging flour will reach 60-70 packages per minute (as against 20-30 at the present time), and those for hulled and rolled products and granulated sugar up to 80-100 (as against 50 packages per minute on the automatic machines now being series-produced). Series production of milk-bottling lines with an output of 24,000 bottles an hour will begin, and automatic production lines will be created for making a nonreusable paper container for milk and other liquid products.

The Ministry of Machinebuilding for Light and Food Industry has been designated the head ministry in the USSR for creating equipment for manufacturing

containers from corrugated and flat cardboard. Work is already being done to produce automatic machines for printing and stamping out such containers. A program of future efforts in this field of technology is being prepared at the Shadrinsk Printing Machine Plant. But the capacities of mechanical engineering, process engineering and production subdivisions of the plant are clearly inadequate for solving the problem in all its aspects. That is why measures are needed to improve the staffing of personnel, above all design and process engineers, as well as to build and introduce additional production capacities.

Plans call for creating and putting into production new types of highly efficient equipment for other branches of the food industry as well (equipment for processing grapes with a capacity of 100 tons per hour, lines for making and packaging cigarettes, etc.).

In the light of fulfillment of the Food Program machinebuilding for stores confronts large tasks. Enterprises of the VPO [All-Union Production Association] "Soyuztorgmash" must in the 11th Five-Year Plan organize series production of sets of highly productive equipment for commercial kitchens making specialty foods and supply kitchens preparing partially prepared foods and ready-to-eat dishes on an industrial basis. The production associations "Kiyevtorgmash," "Kaliningradtorgmash," "Mostorgmash," "Belorustorgmash," "Marikholodmash" and the Dushanbe, Sokolukskiy, Kharkov, Perm and other plants making machines for the trade sector are responsible for creating more than 100 designations of equipment for fish, vegetable, confection and other production operations in commercial supply kitchens. In the period 1986-1990 practically all enterprises of the VPO "Soyuztorgmash" are to organize the production of 70 models of sets of equipment for commercial specialty food kitchens and supply kitchens in making partially prepared foods and finished dishes on an industrial basis and produce 7,000 sets of equipment for storing, heating up and dispensing the finished product.

In the current 5-year period the trade sector will undergo substantial development by means of automatic machines, and therefore plants making machines for the trade sector must manufacture more than 300,000 different models of such machines. The introduction of these automatic machines will make it possible to eliminate more than 52,000 jobs in the segment of the trade sector selling these products. The production association "Kiyevtorgmash" is the leader in developing and manufacturing automatic machines for the trade sector.

Minlegpishchemash has been set large tasks in reequipping fruit and vegetable facilities with flow lines for processing for market and packaging potatoes, onions, carrots, pickled foods and other fruit and vegetable products. The Sverdlovsk Trade Sector Machinebuilding Plant is to guarantee production of more than 1,500 production lines in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The decision of the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee recommended the widespread practice of creating capacities for the processing and storage of fruit and vegetable products right on kolkhozes and sovkhozes so that the entire product they produce would be preserved and processed without additional shipment and sold in packaged form. But small-scale enterprises are needed for this purpose. In order to create the material and technical base for them, the branch faces the task of developing the relevant line of machines in the current 5-year period.

Fulfillment of assignments in carrying out the USSR Food Program and for assimilation of the manufacture of the lines of machines can be guaranteed only given corresponding development of production capacities and also the material and technical capability of scientific research institutes and special design offices of Minlegpishchemash concerned with machinebuilding for the food and trade sectors. In the current 5-year period the ministry has allocated 42 percent of the total volume of capital investments in the branch for development of machinebuilding for the food and trade sector. Taking into account assimilation of additional capital investments in the 1983-1985 period, the production capacities of machinebuilding for the food and trade sectors will increase 40 percent.

But successful performance of these assignments will depend to a considerable degree on the level of fulfillment of the plan for capital construction and especially construction and installation work. Capital investments have to be concentrated in the key directions and at construction projects near completion. Unfortunately, there have been cases where project construction time was twice as long as the standard period allowed, and the volume of unfinished construction has been rising. The plan for assimilation of capital investments is not being fulfilled at all projects.

There are also serious oversights in carrying out projects for retooling enterprises and associations. The Minlegpishchemash Collegium has examined and approved the basic directions of the plan for retooling enterprises under the ministry's jurisdiction, including plants making machines for the food and trade sectors, in the 11th Five-Year Plan and has outlined specific steps to correct shortcomings, to utilize production capacities more efficiently, and to raise the shift index of equipment operation. The task has been set of achieving 92 percent of the planned growth of labor productivity in the current 5-year period through retooling.

Great importance in the retooling plan is being given to improving the composition of the stock of equipment and to improvement of the organization of production and management. Particular attention is being paid here to furnishing machine tools with numeric programmed control to the plants in the branch. By the end of the 5-year period their number will triple, 40 automatic and 100 mechanized flow lines, 32 units for plasma processing of metal, and 15 units for ion-vacuum spraying of wear-resistant coatings on parts and tools will be introduced. Plans call for increasing by 25 percent the share of forging and pressing equipment. Robots and manipulators will be introduced in sections where the work is monotonous and does not require high skills.

Enterprises in Minlegpishchemash making machines for the food and trade sectors have been set the task of speeding up introduction of technologies which conserve on resources. Thus the volume of progressive types of cast workpieces is to be augmented 1.2-fold and that of progressive hot forgings 1.3-fold. At the Plavsk Machinebuilding Plant there will be production capacities for making parts from metal powders.

About 6,700 workers will be freed of manual labor thanks to introduction of the measures contained in the retooling plan. Plans call for intensifying product

specialization at 38 enterprises, for redistribution of the manufacture of 42 products, creation of 68 fully mechanized shops and sections and performance of a number of other measures. The task has been set of increasing output in conformity with enterprise specialization from 75.2 to 78.9 percent and output within the ministry's specialization from 68.2 to 71 percent by carrying out these measures and to strengthen intraplant process specialization of production associations and enterprises.

The role of developing tool production should be emphasized. At the present time tool shops of plants in the branch as a whole and in the "food" sub-branches in particular are experiencing great difficulties because of the shortage of high-precision equipment and monitoring and measuring instruments. At present the relative share of the output of process gear in the total volume of marketed output of the branch's machinebuilding for the food and trade sectors is 2.9 percent, while the standard level for machinebuilding is 6-8 percent. Taking into account that this production involves a great number of different products by its nature and also the fact that in future the list of products will increase at every enterprise as new equipment is put into production in accordance with the line of machines, an all-out effort will have to be made to develop toolmaking operations, and steps will have to be taken to utilize them more efficiently.

Fulfillment of plans for creating new technology and putting it into production will make a sizable contribution to raising the production efficiency of those branches of industry consuming processing equipment manufactured by Minlegpishchemash.

The workers in the branch, enthused by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, will through their work make the contribution that is within their power to successful fulfillment of the programs for development of the country's economic might, including the Food Program.

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CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOOD INDUSTRY INTERVIEWED

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with V. A. Chebyshev, USSR deputy minister of food industry by V. Polismak: "Raise It, Preserve It and Process It"]

[Text] Food industry workers, builders and installers taking part in the construction of facilities of the branch are currently celebrating their profession's holiday in a special mood. They have actively engaged in the implementation of the Food Production Program. Our correspondent V. Polismak met with USSR Deputy Minister of Food Industry V. A. Chebyshev and asked him to answer a few questions.

[Question] Vasiliy Aleksandrovich, what tasks have been assigned the ministry and its subcontractors for this year?

[Answer] You will recall that Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev stated the following in his report at the May plenum: "We no doubt all agree that the Food Production Program should already be bearing its first fruit this year." For us and our partners in construction this means first of all the timely release for operation of 173 production units at 153 projects. The projects being placed into operation include a number of large plants classified as especially important.

Fulfillment of the start-up program for the year will make it possible to increase capacities for the processing of sugar beets by 13,600 tons per day and for the processing of grapes by 382,000 tons per season, and annual capacities for the production of confectionary items by 40,000 tons and beer production by 27.5 million decaliters. Capacities for the production of items in daily demand will increase considerably, including items baked of flour, margarine, macaroni, tea, cigarettes, soap and other products.

[Question] What have you already managed to accomplish out of that which was planned?

[Answer] We have placed into operation large enterprises such as breweries in Simferopol and Vladivostok and mechanized bakeries in Belogorsk, Amur Oblast, and Volgogradsk, Rostov Oblast, and started up ahead of schedule a mineral water plant in Kiev and a plant for the production of nonalcoholic beverages in Alma-Ata. We have also placed into operation grape processing plants in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldavia with a combined capacity of 64,000 tons per season, a key processing plant with a capacity of 10,800 tons in Georgia, and macaroni plants in Kazan, Kashira, Dmitrovgrad in Ulyanovsk Oblast, Kirovobad and other cities with a combined capacity of 23,000 tons per year.

Start-up of the above facilities by the target dates was a result of coordinated efforts by construction workers, installers and clients. They received a great deal of assistance from party and soviet organs of Union republics, krais and oblasts.

[Question] The Food-Production Program lists facilities for the agroindustrial complex as extremely important key construction projects of the nation. Have these been given their proper importance everywhere?

[Answer] Unfortunately, not everywhere. Although almost 5 months have gone by since the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, some projects for the branch are still being treated with inadequate seriousness, I would say.

For example, the nation's largest glucose and syrup combine has been under construction in Yefremov, Tula Oblast, since 1977. Leaders of the Yefremovkhimstroy Trust as well as the leaders of party and soviet organs in Tula Oblast are well aware of this. However, although the equipment for the start-up complex is largely ready, activity did not begin at the construction site until August. Only 59 percent of the work scheduled for a 9-month period was completed. Only a further increase in construction rates might somehow be able to prevent a failure this year.

There is an especially large number of breakdowns in the fulfillment of annual plans at carry-over construction projects. These include large projects under construction with use of complete sets of imported equipment. Construction is proceeding unsatisfactorily at large refineries in Kirovograd, Khmel'nitskaya and Vinnitsa oblasts, and breweries in Kaluga, Saransk, Ulyanovsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Kharkov and Odessa.

Localistic tendencies toward the construction of projects for our branch still exist in some areas. At the insistence of oblast and city agencies, for example, the USSR Ministry of Food Industry has been forced to include a large number of new mechanized bakery construction projects in the annual plans. Bread is bread, as they say, and there is no getting around it. The construction on many of these projects has been unsatisfactory from the very first year, however. We could include in this category mechanized bakeries in Tikhvin, Gorkiy, Sudzha, Ordzhonikidze, Chusovoy, Krasnoufimsk, Chelyabinsk, Sumy, Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy, Vatutino (Ukrainian SSR), Ochamchira, Frunze, and a number of others. Such cases certainly do not contribute to the rapid fulfillment of the Food-Production Program.

[Question] Efficient plans, advanced materials and designs can markedly accelerate the construction of food industry facilities. What is being done in this area?

[Answer] A great deal of attention is being given to the use of lightweight metal structures. They were used for the construction of 100,000 square meters of production area under the ninth Five-Year Plan and around 300,000 under the 10th, and it is planned to increase that figure to 800,000 square meters during the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Ministry has vigorously engaged in the adoption of modular construction. The first year they were produced we received 122 modules, which was 20 percent of all those produced in the nation. This is a new thing and not an easy one, but we are doing everything possible, in coordination with the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, to place into operation this year capacities constructed of modules for the production of confectionary and many products and nonalcoholic beverages, and for the processing of grapes and tea. The effectiveness of using modules was demonstrated especially clearly in the construction of a mineral water plant in Kiev. The enterprise was erected and placed into operation within 6 months.

Enclosed designs are being extensively used at grape processing enterprises. More than 1,000 cubic meters of precast reinforced concrete is saved on each such project.

Glass pipes are being used for most of the internal pipelines in the wine industry.

[Question] What would you wish for the construction workers and installers?

[Answer] A great deal of the lag could still be made up during the time remaining until the end of the year. The food industry workers expect this of the construction workers and installers, while for their part they will try to eliminate all the obstacles which depend upon them and which can have a negative effect on the work progress.

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CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

TRADE OFFICIAL ON DEVELOPING CONSUMER TASTES

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 10 Dec 82 p 6

[Article by Ye. Myasin, department head of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for the Study of Population Demand for Consumer Goods and Trade Market Conditions: "Shaping Demands: Search and Solutions"]

[Text] To start off, a few figures. According to the information of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute for the Study of Population Demand for Consumer Goods and Trade Market Conditions, only 12 percent of the adult population of the country regularly takes part in physical culture and sport. About 20 percent do not attend the theater, and 34 percent have never been to museums. Furthermore, among the thousands questioned, there was not one who was fully satisfied with his leisure time. It would seem that the solution suggests itself: these people must change their habits and start organizing their free time more expediently. However, who will undertake to determine what should be considered expedient for one particular individual or another? The limits of consumption of "cultural goods" in the consciousness of every person inevitably come into conflict with his objective capabilities.

At today's level of the country's development, people's main subsistence requirements are satisfied. We are fed, clothed, shod, and we have broad possibilities for cultural development. But how will an individual person develop? Won't he be swamped by the frothing wave of things which are intended for leisure? For society, these questions are by no means a matter of indifference. When a person uses his free time in a rational manner, this has a beneficial effect on the style of his life and behavior. That is why it is necessary today to speak not only of satisfying the demands of the population, but also of rationalizing consumption.

Toward this end, scientists created and are using an instrument for determining the limits of demand--norms for rationally providing the population with the most important cultural and domestic goods. In drawing up the norms they take account of trends that have come up in the development of consumption, the desires of leading groups in the population, and the assessments of experts and specialists. They also determine the social significance of one product or another in daily use and its role in the harmonious development of the individual.

...have found, for example, that a cultural life, even as it is...
...influences the structure of his leisure. It is...
...that the owners of cameras and movie cameras begin to read with...
...the theater, radio, museums, and exhibition halls. They...
...of music, physical culture, and sports. I am...
...to make a fetish of the vacuum as such. But...
...the development of the creative basis of the individual and the...
...of his spiritual potential.

...is beneficial as an aspect of the structure of leisure is...
...no constraint) available to the individual. Yet the structure of...
...of tape recorders, it turns out, is much poorer. The reason...
...is that he remains all of the functions of this instrument...
...utilized to the proper extent. One way to help matters, in...
...to expand the sale of tape recordings of the world's...
...examples of popular music, fuller utilization of recording and...
...for instructional purposes, and the creation of cycles of...
...on various scientific disciplines.

In the course of numerous surveys researchers determined the most frequent...
...of cultural leisure items in personal use. The 10 most popular...
...wanted for 56 percent of the questionnaire answers. These...
...to the development of certain stereotypes of consumption, of...
...which become a kind of demonstration of membership in a particular...
...group. The social context in which these are determined not only...
...of economic traits (type of activities, education, income, place of...
...is by a definite life-style.

As a rule, the lay-out and furnishings of apartments in such groups are...
...in individual features. In some situations, indeed, you get the...
...that, although you're visiting, you have not left your own home, where...
...is dear and familiar to you. You sit down in a comfortable armchair...
...and sip tea or coffee. Your eyes wander at random over the furnishings...
...and see familiar objects, books, and records from among the mass of...
...things. Familiar recordings are playing and the conversation deals with...
...traditional themes. Not only your host's cordiality but the whole...
...environment affirms the illusion that you're in your own home.

...stills out several social groups which have just...
...of consumer goods, kind of...
...new people who couldn't be accused of a passion for things...
...to throw themselves into the quest for a particular item...
...as time is. Imitativeness? Yes, in part. But at the same time...
...the desire to construct an impeccable model of the lifestyle of...
...the driving to create a cozy setting for their friends...
...at some or later.

...and to go through the reader responses to a questionnaire...
...The readers had been asked to give some advice to new...
...of cultural and consumer items to buy and in what order to...
...of many of the letters warned newbies against the disease...

...with himself and speaks to himself. And this, by the way, for the sake of something is one of the defects of consumerism.

Today, in an essential way for everyone to have a top-grade product. But, until now among professional musicians only a few are capable of distinguishing and trade from another by the sound, when listening to music. It is chiefly for this narrow group of people that top-grade tape recorders, radio receivers, and audio systems are intended, and for this reason they are produced in limited quantities. Outlets for other grades are intended for other groups of consumers, depending on their musical training, level of culture, and income. But it is one thing when the future owner of a recorder is studying whether first or second class suits him more, and quite another thing when, without any special necessity for it, he goes to all sorts of trouble just so he can acquire a top-grade—and only a top-grade—radio set.

The foregoing applies equally to other leisure goods such as cameras, books, and records. A paradox arises: things whose basic purpose is to make people spiritually richer suddenly give rise to a vulgar desire to possess them exclusively for the sake of self-esteem.

It was emphasized at the 26th CPSU Congress that it is necessary to actively shape the people's rational needs and educate their taste. This task is a vital and urgent one. This is why under today's circumstances it is especially important for scientists to explore these matters. Naturally, the mere formulation of a system of indicators of rational consumption, and the mapping of plans on the basis of it to produce particular goods do not constitute an immediate solution to the problem. It is necessary to develop the population's consumer culture, the people's habits with regard to rational-consumer goods designed to make our leisure more meaningful.

In order to make this concept more understandable let me cite an example. In recent years the availability of stringed instruments to the public has increased, whereas sales of keyboard instruments and accordions have stabilized compared with previous decades, and the demand for bayans and concertinas has even declined. Rational consumption norms take these trends into account. In the process of formulating plans, however, a somewhat sharper reduction in the level of supply of bayans and concertinas is envisaged than might have been assumed on the basis of sociological forecasts. And it is planned to increase somewhat the supply of accordions and pianos. This is done in order to preserve the centuries-old national musical culture, rather than to mechanically follow market considerations. Incidentally, in recent years we observe in our country a markedly increased interest in national folklore. Festivals and contests for performers of folk songs are held. This interest should be utilized, applying additional incentives, increasing the number of bayan classes in music schools, providing benefits in admitting pupils for those learning to play this instrument, and so on.

The rationalization of free time is a complex process that can be accomplished only through the interaction of society and the individual. The consumption of cultural goods and services on the level of rational norms is an important step in creating the necessary conditions for the free development and satisfaction of the spiritual needs of the Soviet people.

CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

TURKMEN SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTION ON TRADE, PUBLIC CATERING DISCUSSED

ASHGABAD TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 8 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by B. Yazkuliyeu, chairman, Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet and O. Nazarova, secretary, Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet: "The Work of the Permanent Commission on Trade and Public Catering, TuSSR Supreme Soviet" under the heading: "The Resolution of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the speech by Deputy G. Berdyeva, chairman, Permanent Commission on Trade and Public Catering, TuSSR Supreme Soviet, on the Commission's work, the TuSSR Supreme Soviet notes that, in its adherence to the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22nd CPTu Congress, the work of the Commission on Trade and Public Catering is of considerable assistance to the Supreme Soviet in its uninterrupted and effective operations in the field of trade and public catering.

In exercising its constitutional powers, the commission studies and discusses current problems at its sessions, for which it is very active in preparing questions, and contributes to the realization of TuSSR laws and the resolutions of the Supreme Soviet and Presidium as well as exercising control over the activities of ministries, departments and local organs of the state.

Along with the Planning and Budget Commission and the other permanent commissions of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet, the Commission on Trade and Public Catering accomplishes the great task represented by the annual preliminary discussion of appropriate sections of the TuSSR Gosplan and state budget and accounts of how they are adhered to. The Gosplan and state budget decisions contain concrete recommendations for eliminating shortcomings in the operations of the organs and institutions carrying on trade and public catering, the further improvement of their organization and improvement of the quality of commercial service to the public.

In the two years and eight months of its tenth convocation, the commission studied and reviewed six questions concerning: organization of trade, introduction of progressive forms of service to the public, further development of the material and technical base for state and cooperative trade, provision of workers'

materials in sections of the TuSSR Ministry of Construction and the quality of service to workers as well as problems in the protection of socialist property and involvement of the labor resources which women constitute in the enterprises of trade and public catering.

The commission also studied how the TuSSR Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Local Industry ought best to work so as to satisfy the consumers' needs for children's goods, improving their quality and diversifying the assortment. In implementing the Permanent Commission's recommendations, the TuSSR Ministry of Light Industry and Ministry of Local Industry increased production of children's goods by 24.3% in 1981 and put into production in that year 15 new models for children, as well as opening the Geok-Tepe sewing factory for children's articles, transferring to a two-shift schedule the Tashauz sewing factory for production of children's shirts and infants' wear and supervising the installation and start-up of 743 units of new technical equipment.

In the localities, deputies study the questions submitted to the commission for review, calling on specialists in various economic areas, so that their preparation is thorough and takes into account all aspects of the problem.

The active work of the commission makes possible increased accountability on the part of the ministries, departments and Soviets of People's Deputies toward implementing party and state organs' resolutions on problems of the further improvement of commercial service to the public and public catering organization in Turkmenistan.

However, there are faults and omissions in the work of the Commission on Trade and Public Catering of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet. How the ministries, departments and local Soviets of People's Deputies fulfill the commission's recommendations is inadequately monitored, which leads to delays in implementing them. The commission has not summoned all its members to active participation in studying and discussing problems, working out recommendations and organizing implementation of the latter.

The TuSSR Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. Improvement of the operations of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Commission on Trade and Public Catering.
2. Tightened control by the Permanent Commission on Trade and Public Catering of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet over operations of the TuSSR Ministry of Trade, consumer cooperative institutions, the other ministries and departments connected with commercial service to the public and the local Soviets of People's Deputies to fulfill the decrees and resolutions of the Presidium of the TuSSR Supreme Soviet on improving the operations of trade and public catering enterprises and broadening their scope, placing the chief emphasis on bringing to life the resolutions.

in the 1950s, the 22nd CPSU Congress and the 1950-1951 CPSU Central Committee as well as the tasks presented by the 1951 CPSU Central Committee to the CPSU service to the republic's population.

With the Ministries and departments of the USSR and the local bodies of the CPSU to ensure the timely consideration of the recommendations made by the CPSU Supreme Soviet's permanent commissions and the taking of measures to implement them.

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CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

PROBLEMS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Textile Ministry Poor Administration Reprimanded

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by N. Sadovskiy, inspector of the USSR Committee of People's Control: "Everything Is in Agreement According to Weight"]

[Text] If you look into the storehouse for raw materials at the Shiringushskaya Textile Factory you will understand immediately why its director has been rebuked six times and fined twice. Three-fourths of the expensive raw materials are wet from rain and snow. They rot and are lost by the hundreds of kilograms. However, these losses fade in comparison with what is going on in basic production.

In the spinning industry, for example, unfinished roving remains on the bobbin and is dumped into the waste bin. Surplus yarn on cops is also thrown away. During the last year and 7 months about 70 tons of such "waste products" were written off. Enterprises overconsumed more than 30 tons of wool yarn simply because of the constant schedule changes for the repair and cleaning of equipment. Over 100 tons of raw materials in excess of the plan were utilized, valuing over 2 million rubles.

This is the picture that people's control found when a decision was made to investigate how the enterprises of RSFSR Mintekstil'prom [Ministry of the Textile Industry] are maintaining a regiment of economy. Perhaps the lack of management described above was a unique phenomenon not characteristic of other enterprises in the ministry?

Unfortunately, our hopes did not materialize. We saw the same picture at the Tyumenskiy and Krasnodarskiy worsted-cloth combines, the Borovskaya Cloth Factory, the Morshanskoye Worsted-Cloth Production Association, the Surskiy Cloth Combine and many other enterprises in the branch. According to data from the ministry itself, during the aforementioned period 39 enterprises overconsumed 1,460 tons of wool and 1,300 tons of wool yarn. They could have been used to manufacture over 4 million meters of cloth and to produce almost 7.5 million articles worth over 100 million rubles!

When you learn about this staggering statistic you involuntarily wonder whether or not the directors of ministries see this and why they are not taking the necessary measures. We ask the deputy minister V. Bondarenko how much raw material is lost due to the increased material-intensiveness of yarn produced in the ministry's enterprises. The answer is neither a yes or a no.

Why not let the deputy minister in on the spinners' "secret"? Without being cunning they spin thicker yarn--as long as the main indicator is in order, all the rest is unimportant. The directors of the Nevinnomysskaya and Bryanskaya worsted-cloth factories were able to change their plan to include yarn 1.5 times thicker than can be produced by the most modern equipment there. Let's note that they achieved this plan. This means that they received permission, that an agreement was reached. As a result both enterprises owed consumers over 8,000 kilometers of yarn.

However, let us listen to the ministry workers.

"We have no overconsumption," says the director of one of the departments of planning management, T. Ponomarenko. "Check it, according to weight everything is in order."

For spinners everything is in order, evidently. But for knitters this is not so. Both the weight and the length of the yarn is important to them.

Unfortunately, this is not the only instance in which figuratively speaking one hand does not know what the other is doing within the apparatus of the ministry. Thus, with the approval of Gosstandart the enterprises in the ministry may add up to 5 percent synthetic fiber to wool. This was done. But in planning economic indicators this was forgotten. Most enterprises adapted this 5 percent as their own economizing. This is the way it is--in actual fact there is overconsumption, on paper there is economy. This seems to satisfy everyone. Adding up all the "savings" the ministry last year reported a total savings of 1,873 tons of wool.

There are many different reasons for this free attitude toward expensive and short-supply raw materials in each specific case. However, as the investigation showed, the main one is the decrease in responsibility of directions for the task at hand. Within the apparatus of the ministry and in its enterprises and associations people have come to expect that there will be an overexpenditure of raw materials--there is no planning, no setting of norms and no system of accounts and accountability. The ministry has a special branch commission on economizing in raw materials and energy resources headed by deputy minister V. Bondarenko. It would seem that it holds all the cards. But when we take a closer look we see that the committee's existence is purely formal.

Of course people's sense of responsibility for what they are doing does not come of itself without persistent and slow work. Who is to do this work? First of all, party organizations must. They have the right to control the action of the administration and to ask communists to fulfill their obligations. But can we seriously say that the ministry's party committee is utilizing this right if it has taken the position of a bystander and observer? The

conclusion that can be drawn is absolutely clear--the communists in the apparatus of the ministry, its administrators have not altered their work in accordance with the slogan, 'Economy must be economy.'

As emphasized at the November 1982 plenum of our party's central committee, "today economy and a careful attitude toward public property are realistic aspects of our plans." It was especially noted that a whole system of practical measures is necessary to realize the goal of economy. Its development depends on the workers in the ministry to some degree. This requirement applies in full measure to the apparatus of the RSFSR Textile Ministry and its party organizations.

Chairman, Minister Respond to Rebuke

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 4 Jan 83 p 2

[Response of Ye. Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and N. Tarasov, Minister of Light Industry of the USSR to the previous article: "The Effectiveness of the Newspaper Article"]

[Text] [Response of Ye. Karpova] The Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers with the participation of the directors of RSFSR ministries and departments, a number of councils of ministers of the ASSR, kray and oblast executive committees, directors of industrial associations and of enterprises of the textile industry examined the question, "On Serious Shortcomings in the Work of Enterprises in RSFSR Mintekstil'prom with Regard to the Use of Raw Materials" related to the article of 28 November 1982 entitled, "Everything is in Agreement According to Weight," and noted that RSFSR Mintekstil'prom did not draw the proper conclusions from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU central committee with regard to economizing on material resources.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers obliged RSFSR Mintekstil'prom to eliminate serious shortcomings in the use of raw materials in the shortest time possible and to institute a system of practical measures leading to solutions of problems concerning economy and the efficient utilization of material resources, a strict observation of a technological production regiment, of the rules of receiving, accounting for, and storing raw materials and ready products.

The RSFSR Minister of the Textile Industry, Comrade Paramonov, was rebuked for not taking the necessary measures to save on raw materials and other material resources.

The deputy minister of the RSFSR textile industry, Comrade Bondarenko, was strictly reprimanded for tolerating serious shortcomings in the enterprises of the wool industry with regard to production organization, gross technological violations and violations of rules of accounting and storage of material resources, which resulted in significant losses of raw materials and manufactured goods.

In accordance with the assignment of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, RSFSR Mintekstil'prom examined the situation with regard to the use of raw materials

interdepartmental enterprises. Through the decisions of the board a number of directors of enterprises, industrial associations and the ministry apparatus were strictly reprimanded; some were fired.

Considering that shortcomings in the use of raw materials exist in other branches of the national economy, the ministries and departments of the RSFSR, the councils of ministers of autonomous republics, kray and oblast executive committees, the Moscow and Leningrad city committees, in following the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, must carefully analyze the situation with regard to the use of raw materials in the enterprises of all branches. They must develop and implement a complex of organizational-technical measures to encourage savings of raw materials. They must increase the role played by the interdepartmental committee on economy and the efficient use of material resources. Finally, they must make all directors and responsible parties answerable for mismanagement and a lack of economizing in the use of raw materials.

[Response of N. Tarasov] The USSR Ministry of the Light Industry at an expanded board meeting together with the ministers of light and cotton cleaning industries of union republics, the minister of the textile ministry of the RSFSR and the directors of all-union industrial associations examined the article, "Everything is in Agreement According to Weight," which was published in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA on 28 November 1982. The article correctly raises questions on mismanagement and gross violations of state and technological discipline in the use of raw materials in the enterprises of the wool industry within the RSFSR as well as on the unprincipled attitude toward preserving these raw materials. An overexpenditure of wool is tolerated as a result of violations of production technology and of schedule changes for the repair and cleaning of equipment. Enterprises manufacture yarn in sizes smaller than existing modern equipment will allow. The RSFSR Mintekstil'prom and its subdepartmental enterprises incorrectly calculate the size of savings with the use of up to 5 percent synthetic fiber in yarn and cloth, thereby creating a false impression of well-being.

The board noted that cases of inefficient and ineffective use of raw materials and an absence of attention to questions of organizing their storage exist in individual enterprises of other sub-branches.

The director of the administration for developing the wool, fulling-felt, and primary wool processing industries, Comrade Romanov, was rebuked for unsatisfactory controls over the efficient and economic use and storage of raw materials in the enterprises of the wool industry. The attention of the deputy minister of light industry, Comrade Pushkin, was turned toward decreased demandingness in questions of efficient and economic use of raw materials in the textile industry as well as storage of these materials.

The realization of certain measures has been planned in accordance with an order by the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers with the aim of eliminating shortcomings and of bringing the necessary order to the use of raw materials.

The ministers of union republics and directors of all-union industrial associations have been given the personal responsibility in December 1982-January 1983 of examining the use and preservation of raw materials in all sub-branch enterprises,

paying special attention to the expenditure of raw materials in strict accordance with established limits and norms. They must check the observation of norms in technological regimes for all production transitions, the organization of storage and preservation and the shipment of raw materials, semi-finished products and production wastes.

The board of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry has obliged ministers of union republics and directors of all-union industrial associations to examine the results of their investigations at meetings of ministry boards and of soviet directors and to take immediate measures to eliminate hidden and avoid possible similar violations. They must improve organization, planning, establishment of norms and accounting systems. Individuals guilty of violations must be made strictly accountable. The results of the investigation and the implementation of measures must be reported to USSR Ministry of Light Industry in January 1983.

The state inspectorate for the quality of textile, leather and fur raw materials was assigned the task of investigating the status of storage and use of raw materials in the branch's enterprises. The central branch commission for economy and the efficient utilization of material resources of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry was asked to examine the accounts of ministers of union republics in the first quarter of 1983.

With the aim of improving planning for the expenditure of raw materials it is considered expedient to begin planning the output of yarn from raw materials and mixtures in sub-branches and ministries of union republics starting in 1983.

The board of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry received a report from the RSFSR minister of the textile industry, Comrade Paramonov, concerning the fact that the board of RSFSR Mintekstil'prom examined at a meeting questions related to the unsatisfactory use and storage of raw materials in enterprises of the wool industry and that measures have been worked out to eliminate violations. Directors of enterprises and associations guilty of such violations have been held accountable.

The senior engineer of the Shiringushskaya Cloth Factory, Comrade Lemesev, has been fired and the director of the factory, Comrade Babarykin, has been strictly reprimanded for gross violations of norms in the technological regime and in operating equipment, for an uneconomic attitude toward raw materials' storage, for the systematic overexpenditure of wool yarn and mixtures and for not taking effective action to improve the utilization of raw materials.

The director of the Tyumenskiy Worsted Cloth Combine, Comrade Chekmenev, was strictly reprimanded for the unsatisfactory storage of wool raw materials, for violations of the established order of planning, for overexpenditure of raw materials, for not following production technology and for the low quality of manufactured goods. Comrade Chekmenev will be materially responsible for the combine's losses.

The deputy director of All-Russian Wool Industry Association, Comrade Muryshev, was reprimanded for the absence of the necessary controls over observing the

norms of the technological regime and the rules of operating equipment, for violations in the use of wool raw materials and for a deterioration in the quality of production in sub-branch enterprises.

The Deputy director of the All-Russian Cloth Industry Association, Comrade Marinin, was reprimanded for measures not taken to improve the use of raw materials, for weakened control over the proper utilization of technical equipment and for violations of technical norms.

Strict reprimands were issued to the director of the All-Russian Wool Industry Association, Comrade Bakeyev, and to the director of the All-Russian Cloth Industry Association, Comrade Subbotin, for poor management of sub-branch associations and enterprises with regard to the use of raw materials.

In adhering to the decisions of the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and to the proposals and conclusions presented in the speech of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, at the plenary session, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the collectives of the branch's enterprises have begun work to strengthen state and labor discipline, to use raw materials sparingly, to save fuel and energy resources and to fight an attitude of mismanagement toward the national good.

The plan of organizational and technical measures of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry that was drawn up to meet the goals presented at the November 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee includes specific measures and tasks for 1983-1985 to increase the effectiveness of utilizing raw materials and other resources, to preserve natural raw materials, to accelerate the introduction of scientific and technical achievements directed at decreasing the materials-intensity of production, to disseminate progressive experience and to strengthen work discipline.

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CONSUMPTION, TRENDS AND POLICIES

LIGHT INDUSTRY PROGRESS, SETBACKS IN 1982 VIEWED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Yu. Grin'ko, special correspondent for IZVESTIYA: "Goods for the Nation" under the heading: "Before the Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Excerpts] The essence of our party's economic policy lies in concrete concern about the individual, his needs and his requirements. There are basic, valuable applications in this economic sphere for the program mandating expansion of consumer production and improvement of its quality, as adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Priority is given to developing those branches that will determine a future rise in the Soviet standard of living in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The increase of group B products' output will be 27-29%, higher than that of group A.

The subject of consideration at sessions of the preparatory commission on consumers goods and trade that took place under the chairmanship of Deputy E. F. Karpova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, were indicators of the draft of the 1983 plan as a whole for light industry, those branches producing goods designated for cultural purposes and everyday use, trade in these goods and the results of work in 1982.

The preparatory commission had as its starting point the instruction of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "Create a truly up-to-date production system for consumers goods and services for the public--one really answerable to the needs of the Soviet people." The deputies mentioned that light industry does a great deal to increase production of first-line goods and those for mass demand and a juvenile assortment.

Indeed, in the nine months of 1982, the plan for commercial production was fulfilled by 101.5% and the sales of goods were 1.024 million R more than plan. There was overfulfillment of the plan for production of woven cotton cloths, non-woven materials for cloth, stockings and socks, woven underwear, products of the sewing industry with accounting of the indicator for normative cost of processing, leather shoes etc. Compared to the equivalent segment of last year, the first three quarters of this year have shown a considerable increase in the output of bed linen (26%), double-woven towels (15%), preschool children's cotton underwear (12%) and also overcoats, raincoats and jackets of mixed fabric. Work continued toward the goals of improving product quality and diversifying assortments.

In a word, the workers of "everyone's industry" did not work badly, on the whole. As we must emphasize, however, the deputies' attention was focussed on the efforts to eliminate shortcomings in the operation of light-industry enterprises. These do exist, unfortunately. In January-September, the plan for some types of production was not fulfilled. There were shortfalls, by comparison with the plan, amounting to 8,300 t cotton yarn and 13,700 tons of woolen yarn, 6.9 million m² wool fabric and 8.2 million m² silk fabric and 7.2 million units of knit underwear. In a number of cases, the products are "duds"; the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry receive a substantial amount of fabric, knit goods and leather footwear of lowered quality that has been returned for corrective measures.

As the deputies noted, it is true that light industry in the second year of the Five-Year Plan is working under difficult conditions created by the unavailability of certain types of raw and secondary materials. Thus the Ministry of the Chemical Industry feel short of plan by 30,300 t chemical fibers and threads in three quarters and there were inadequate supplies of cotton fiber thread, especially classes 1-3. Besides, as was pointed out at sessions of the Commission, the technical level of production in the leather and knitwear industries and a number of others did not conform to contemporary requirements. Not only is utilization of planned capacities improving but slowly, the existing ones are in fact also being utilized to an insufficient extent. Technical equipment at some enterprises stands idle for unjustifiably long periods of time.

The commission took into consideration the report that in 1983 more complete use is planned for the intensive factors in light-industry development, the growth of labor productivity, the lowering of production costs and the accelerated introduction of new technology. Output at operating enterprises has been increased at the expense of improving raw and secondary-materials utilization. Development in production is planned to proceed at an accelerated pace in the case of fabrics, knit outerwear, linen fabrics and knit underwear. Work will be continued toward developing and introducing scores of basically new, up-to-date assortment groups on the basis of newly developed types of fabric, materials and accessories. Many unfulfilled tasks remain in implementing the overall standardization program, the basic purpose of which is to establish equivalency of requirements for raw and secondary-materials quality, equipment, control instruments, packaging etc.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, the Soviets of People's Deputies and ispolkoms, in deciding problems of satisfying the material and cultural needs of the Soviet people, ought not to act as requestors, but as exacting managers, making better use of their controlling and coordinating function. The people's elected representatives viewed in just this light the activity of USSR and republic ministries in promoting increased production of goods designated for cultural purposes, use in daily life and home maintenance.

The representatives of departments involved in resolving this problem have reported that the level achieved in production of many types of goods has made it

possible to meet demand and, in a number of the departments, to plan output in conformance with demands of trade organizations. There is a systematic search for additional opportunities to produce more goods designated for cultural purpose and everyday use and home maintenance and supply them more adequately to distributors. Let us say that the supplemental production goals for output of these goods total more than 500 million R. This year, the per family production of them would amount to more than 600 R in that case.

There has been accelerated production of color television sets, cassette recorders, two-door refrigerators, table lamps, gardening tools and equipment. Families are being better supplied with durable goods but a bad impression has been created because the assortments do not meet the consumer demand and some goods are of low quality: there have been above-normal commercial inventories of some brands of radiophonographs and radios, refrigerators, mopeds, electric razors and jewelry.

Of course, as the deputies noted, the goals set for 1982 are basically being fulfilled. In eight months, the plan was 101% fulfilled, or by a value of 335 million R for goods produced beyond the goal. But should it be viewed as conformance to standard when a number of branches not only did not meet their goals for the total volume of output but even came short of the very designation of what is to be produced? Not only many enterprises under the jurisdiction of the republics were in debt to customers in this way but even the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances and Ministry of the Food Industry.

The deputies judged the failure with strictness and severity to fulfill tasks in producing cheap goods that are still necessary in every home. Many unprejudiced words, for example, were spoken with regard to the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry. Its enterprises produce a large amount of articles that belong to standard household equipment. However, the deputies established that output is developing extremely slowly here. As a result, there are production delays for scarce goods such as record players, washing machines, electric vacuum cleaners, mixers etc. Some ministries are forced to organize their enterprises to produce electric engines, transformers, relay apparatus and other articles that belong to the electrotechnical industry, instead of expanding output of necessary goods. Or take this fact: the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building and the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production are the country's leading organizations in production of feed-growing and animal-husbandry small machines and garden tools for private plots. They have been assigned functions which they can hardly fulfill but at the same time produce lines quite different from their specifications: television antennas, umbrellas, thermoses and even . . . hockey sticks.

The availability of goods on the market is somewhat dependent on the way state cooperative trade is organized. At the session of the preparatory commission, the deputies emphasized that trade organizations must establish a system whereby the output of goods by plants and factories would be in direct dependence on consumer demand. However, workers in the commercial sector often accept and distribute goods that do not by any means meet display standards, carry out ineffective monitoring of assortment and quality and are indecisive about invoking punitive sanctions when the delivery agreements are violated. For this reason, there are unmarketable goods in the warehouses.

One promising way to supply the buyers with clothing, footwear and other articles is a rise in the branch's wholesale operation's efficiency. As a rule, this should lead to an accumulation of the entire assortment of goods subject to seasonal consumer demand. The collectives at wholesale bases ought to provide an uninterrupted supply of different mass-demand articles to stores, manage warehouses effectively and mechanized warehouse and transport loading/unloading as well as other aspects of transport.

The speakers at the sessions were USSR Minister of Light Industry N. N. Tarasov, USSR First Deputy Minister of Trade P. D. Kondrashov and responsible employees of USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance.

Participants in the discussion included Deputies V. G. Dikysarov, P. A. Leonov, G. G. Bartoshevich, I. P. Kalinina and B. L. Tolstykh.

The preparatory commission's work resulted in recommendations to ministries and departments.

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CONSUMPTION TRENDS AND POLICIES

CHAIRMAN OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TRADE SOCIETY REVIEWS TASKS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 28 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by N. Alekseyev, chairman of the Central Board of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Trade Sector, and A. Tyurin, deputy chairman, in the column "In Advance of the Third Congress of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Trade Sector": "The Inexhaustible Reserve of Creativity and Innovation"]

[Excerpts] The Scientific-Technical Society (NTO) of the Trade Sector is on the eve of its third congress. Today it can be confidently said that the time that has passed since the previous congress has been a period of greater activity of primary organizations and of more effective work on their part. In the 5 years that has passed the society has grown by 217,000 active members and by 130 primary organizations. There has been an especially notable invigoration of the activity of scientific-technical societies in Azerbaijan, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, Uzbekistan and the Ukraine, as well as in Kemerovo, Novosibirsk, Perm, Saratov and other oblasts.

One of the most important objects of the attention of the scientific-technical community is accelerating the process of comprehensive optimalization of the trade sector, conservation of physical, fuel and energy, and other types of resources, and performance of the comprehensive and sectorwide scientific-technical programs. The NTO has taken these directions under its particular supervision. They have been the specific topics of meetings of presidiums of both the central board and also the local boards of the society, as well as of conferences and seminars, in addition to reviews and competitions. The purpose of such measures is to thoroughly analyze the state of affairs along the particular direction, to summarize the experience that has been gained, and to work out useful recommendations.

An important area for applying the energies of the scientific-technical community in the trade sector is to mechanize labor-intensive processes. It is well known that the amount of freight handling in our sector exceeds 2 billion tons and that most of it is done by hand. The level of mechanization of these operations in the system of USSR Mintorg [Ministry of Trade] is only about 14 percent. This detracts from the economic indicators of the activity of trade enterprises, is detrimental to the working conditions of the labor force, and by no means has the best impact on the quality of service to the public.

Proposals of the Scientific-Technical Society have developed more than 100 new types of technology for the trade sector in just the last 3 years. 20 have been recommended then for application to production. It is significant that they related not only separate machines, but also sets of equipment and production lines. An economic benefit of 50 million rubles is anticipated in the current 5-year period from carrying out the proposals submitted thanks to the reviews of the introduction of new technology conducted by the society's central board, and about 25,000 workers will be made available.

Constant attention is being paid by members of the NTO of the Trade Sector to development and introduction of progressive technology for the movement of merchandise using display containers [equipment functioning both as shipping containers and display fixtures in stores--translator's note]. More than 100 stores, twice as many as envisaged by the plan, are to be converted to this technology in the current 5-year period. For instance, introduction of the comprehensive system of merchandise movement will make it possible to save 21 million rubles in the trade sector of Moscow alone and reduce the labor force by 9,000 persons. Much has been done to introduce display containers by workers in the trade sector of Klaypeda. Nor did this occur without the most direct participation of the local organization of the NTO and above all one of its activists--A. A. Likhtinshtayn, chief of the city trade administration.

Concern for practical introduction into the trade sector of the most recent advances of scientific-technical progress has become an inseparable feature of the work style of the NTO, as indeed the times call for. In recent years 18 computer centers and 80 computerized systems for management of the trade sector (ASUT) have been created with the active participation of the society in the system of the USSR Ministry of Trade. In the systems of USSR Mintorg and Tsentrosovuz there are 80 computer centers in operation. Merely using the computer to solve the problem of managing freight shipments will bring a saving of more than half a million rubles. To be specific, good results have been obtained in introducing ASU's [computerized management system or automatic control system] in the Riga wholesale trade office of Tsentrosovuz and Latpotrebsoyuz [Latvian Union of Consumer Cooperatives] as well as at the Tallinn Interrayon depot of the Estonian Potrebsoyuz. The requirement advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress--"The economy must be economical"--applies directly to our sector and to every one of its workers and collectives. As a result of the All-Union Review of Efficiency and Utilization of Raw Materials, Supplies and Fuel and Energy, conducted on the initiative of the NTO, 42,000 proposals were submitted, 34,000 of which were applied in practice. This resulted in a saving of 33 million rubles.

Further development of the trade sector is unthinkable without introducing more refined and effective methods of management and without strengthening the sector's plant and equipment. Serious problems in this area are being solved in the course of comprehensive optimalization. NTO activists are participating vigorously in drafting programs for optimalization and are helping to carry them out. In the consumer cooperative system, for instance, it has been carried out over the last 2 or 3 years in 2,200 rayons and has encompassed 100,000 stores and 5,000 food service enterprises. The result is 2.5 million square meters of additional sales space at a total cost of 300 million rubles.

Construction of new stores with that floor area would cost at least 1,000 rubles.

Enterprises of the trade sector that have gone through the process of comprehensive optimization labor productivity is now 15-20 percent higher and the rate of turnover of goods is 5-7 days faster. In RSFSR plans for comprehensive optimization have been drafted and approved for more than 70 enterprises, krais and autonomous republics. It is now being vigorously carried out in the state trade sector of Dagestan, the Ukraine, Moldavia, Latvia and other republics.

The role of the NTO is large in development of the food service industry, whose services are used daily by more than 107 million persons. It is indispensable to achieve an increase in its technical adequacy, improved quality of food preparation, optimum use of valuable foodstuffs, and creation of waste-free or low-waste technologies. There is a need to introduce more widely industrialized methods of production, following the experience in Pervouralsk (Sverdlovsk Oblast), where the food service trust was turned into a unified production-technological complex, and certain dining halls were reequipped as supply kitchens. It is also very important to use secondary raw materials. For instance, on the initiative of the scientific-technical community in the trade sector of the Lenin Dining Hall Trust in Moscow, the waste created in peeling potatoes at the No 2 Commercial Kitchen is used to produce about 8 tons of starch per year, and the profit is 12,000 rubles. About 40,000 tons of similar scraps are produced in food service enterprises of RSFSR every year, and it could be used to produce about 28,000 tons of starch.

The scientific-technical community still has a great deal to do in this direction--improved use of products and a thrifty attitude toward them. And it is not only a matter of the food service industry, but indeed of every enterprise in the trade sector that has to do with the storage and sale of foodstuffs. We are determined to concern ourselves still more actively with these problems, as indeed is demanded by successful performance of the tasks set forth in the Food Program.

A decree of the presidium of the society's central board has set forth the membership of bureaus of the coordinating council and drafted a plan of measures envisaging an interrelated group of projects to seek out additional resources of foodstuffs. The principal ways of solving these problems were even defined: expanded production of produce on subsidiary farms and increased purchases of surpluses of farm products; procurement of wild fruit, berries and mushrooms, and the raising of fish; establishment of public control over the quality of produce; shipment and storage of produce without losses; reduction of waste in processing and sale of products by increasing their deliveries in packaged form.

Success of the society's activity depends in large part on the level of organizational work and creative activity of specialists, innovators and all its members. The central board of the society is striving to mobilize the scientific-technical community toward creative solution of the tasks facing the sector and toward broader involvement of the labor force of the trade sector.

in active exploration and in management of production through the bureaus of economic analysis and technical information organized in connection with our NTO, and through creative work teams and councils for scientific management.

The scientific-technical community of our sector of the economy has ahead of it an enormous field of activity related to successful performance of the tasks which the 26th CPSU Congress set for our sector.

[Box]

Facts and Figures

Today the NTO of the Trade Sector consists of 148 republic, kray and oblast boards, about 900,000 active members and 9,915 corporate members. More than one-third of the society's members are young people.

In 1981 alone fulfillment of the personal and collective creative plans of members of the NTO of the Trade Sector achieved an economic benefit of 23.5 million rubles. Over the period from 1977 to 1981 this total exceeded 110 million rubles.

Carrying out proposals of members of the NTO of the Trade Sector submitted during reviews of conservation and thrift made it possible to save about 200 million kwh of electric power and 37.7 million tons of standard fuel. It has been possible in 5 years to save raw materials, supplies and fuel and energy worth 42 million rubles.

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CONSUMER TRENDS AND POLICIES

ADMONITION AGAINST FEEDING LIVESTOCK BREAD

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 14, 1982 pp 38-39

[Article by V. Stepanov, distinguished RSFSR attorney, in response to a question submitted by readers V. Semenov, Ulyanovsk, M. Sidorenko, Kharkov, and U. Umarov, Baku: "Accountability for Feeding Bread to Livestock"]

[Text] It is a serious violation of the law to use bread and other baked goods, which are one of the important components of our diet, in feeding livestock. Their prices have been rather low and stable for many years. And when certain individuals, taking advantage of the low price of bread and baked goods, buy them up in large quantities as feed for livestock, there could be disruptions of the supply to the public.

Ukases prohibiting individuals from keeping carnivorous wild fur-bearing animals (silver fox, arctic fox, mink, and so on) were recently adopted in a number of union republics (in UkSSR, for example). One of the reasons for this ban is that the raising of these wild animals involves feeding them a large amount of meat, fish, dairy products and other products which ultimately has an adverse effect on the supply of food to the public.

What Does the Law Envisage?

Those found guilty of feeding bread to livestock are subject to administrative or criminal liability on the basis of legislation of the union republics. In RSFSR, for example, there is in effect a ukase of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet dated 6 May 1963 and entitled "On Stricter Accountability for Feeding Bread and Other Baked Goods Purchased in State and Cooperative Stores to Livestock and Poultry." Under that ukase persons caught purchasing baked bread, flour, rolled products and other baked goods in state or cooperative stores as feed for livestock and poultry or caught feeding these breadstuffs to livestock and poultry are subject to a fine of no less than 10 and no more than 50 rubles, which would be imposed by an administrative commission associated with the ispolkom of the rayon or city soviet or by the ispolkom of the settlement or village soviet. Should these same actions continue even after a fine has been imposed in administrative proceedings, or if it is done regularly, or if the purchasing or feeding has been done on a large scale, then those found guilty may be liable under Article 154¹ of the RSFSR Criminal Code. This article provides punishment in the form of corrective labor for a

period not to exceed 1 year or imprisonment for a period of no less than 1 year and no more than 3 years with or without confiscation of the livestock. In addition, store clerks or other workers in the trade sector who are knowingly implicated in the purchasing of bread, flour, rolled products and other breadstuffs to be fed to livestock and poultry shall also be subject to punishment under the relevant articles of the RSFSR Criminal Code. Clarifications on this matter are contained in a decree of the plenum of the RSFSR Supreme Court dated 29 October 1963 and entitled "On Stepping up the Fight Against Pilferage, Squandering and Spoilage of Grain, Bread, Flour, Rolled Products and Other Breadstuffs."

Where Is Feed To Be Gathered for Private Livestock?

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers dated 14 September 1977 and entitled "On Personal Subsidiary Farming Operations of Kolkhoz Members, Workers, Employees and Other Citizens and on Collective Growing of Fruit and Vegetables" stated that sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and organizations must outline in their production and financial plans measures to furnish to workers and employees of those farms, pensioners who previously worked on them, and also teachers, physicians and other specialists coarse and succulent feed for livestock and poultry. It was also recommended that kolkhozes envisage analogous members in their production and financial plans.

The directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are allowed to issue every year gratis as supplemental payment to workers employed in gathering hay, straw, silage and haylage, in the production of artificially dried feed, as well as to sell at the price of the planned product cost up to 10 percent of the hay and silage gathered and up to 20 percent of the straw to those workers on the farms who have livestock. They can also issue up to 50 percent of the hay without payment to workers employed in bringing in hay by hand on land where tractors and machines cannot be used.

As experience shows, homestead land is an important source of feed for livestock. Individuals raise various forage crops on this land.

The land codes of the union republics provide that individuals who have their own livestock shall be duly allotted space for the grazing of livestock and for mowing hay.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have recommended to USSR Tsentsosoyuz that it expand the practice of concluding long-term contracts with individuals for the purchase of farm products. It was established in this connection that those conclude such contracts shall have priority in obtaining in exchange mixed feeds for livestock in view of the amount of products sold to the state as set forth in the contracts. In elaboration of these provisions the board of USSR Tsentsosoyuz issued a decree dated 7 April 1981 in which it set forth in agreement with USSR Gosbank the "Standard Contract for Purchase of Surplus Farm Produce on Personal Plots of Individuals and Members of Fruit-Growing Partnerships." It provided that the procurement organization is required to issue the individual for the product sold a document of prescribed form entitling him to purchase concentrated feeds in the amount indicated in the terms and conditions of the contract.

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